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The War Program

THE FLIGHT SURGEON IN ACTION

By MAJ. GEN. DAVID N. W. GRANT
The Air Surgeon

IN keeping with the shift of emphasis in the war effort from procurement and training to attack upon our enemies, the Army Air Forces Medical Services in the last year have furnished increasing amounts of medical personnel and material to the Air Forces overseas.

These units are providing medical services in squadron and air base dispensaries, field and base hospitals, air evacuation units, and sanitary installations. While the Flight Surgeon, who is a qualified specialist in aviation medicine, is the key figure in the Air Force medical organization, he is supported by a vast medical force including medical officers, nurses, dentists, medical administrators, veterinarians, aviation physiologists, aviation psychologists, sanitary officers, dietitians, physical therapists, and enlisted technicians.

In all, the personnel of the Air Forces Medical Services totals nearly 100,000, a considerable number of which are in theaters of operations. The total two years ago, prior to the outbreak of war, was 8,000. At that time the officer strength of the Air Corps Medical Department was 1,000. It is now 22,000, of which approximately 3,400 are specialists in aviation medicine.

The primary mission of the Flight Surgeon is the round-the-clock maintenance of the physical and mental fitness of the men engaged in combat flying. Consequently, aviation medicine, as practiced in the British, African, Italian, Indian, Chinese, Alaskan, Australian, and New Caledonian theaters of operations, is everything in military surgery plus the medical engineering of the human body for high-altitude life.

In the strategic bombardment of Germany, the Flight Surgeon has been called on to solve many problems of critical importance to the success of the "Flying Fortresses" and "Liberators."

One has been the freezing of oxygen masks of the continuous-flow type in the 40- and 50-below temperatures encountered between 20,000 and 30,000 feet altitude. Aero medical research has met the situation by development of the demand oxygen system, a fully automatic type which has virtually eliminated the problem of mask-freezing.

A second problem has been the maintenance of body warmth, inasmuch as frostbites are responsible for about 35 per cent of the casualties in bombing operations from England. Electrically heated flying suits, gloves, and shoes have afforded the best solution for keeping flyers warm up to 30,000 feet. Because the underwear type proved unreliable due to breakage of the fine wires through wear and tear, a new and superior type worn as an outer garment has been developed.

A third problem has been operational fatigue, a form of nervous exhaustion resulting from the cumulative tension of operations under fire. Flight Surgeons

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Tax Retired Pay; Lift Levy on Cabaret Bills

A proposal that the retired pay of enlisted service personnel be exempt from federal taxation was rejected twice by the Senate this week.

At the same time, the Senate accepted an amendment, offered by Senator Downey, Calif., which would exempt from the tax on cabaret bills all members of the military and naval forces of the United States and the other United Nations who are in uniform.

First proposal to exempt retired pay from taxation was advanced late last week by Senator Bushfield, S. Dak., who stated: "I feel that we owe those (retired) men the same treatment we are giving other members of the military service."

Stating that the question has been be-

fore the Finance Committee "in various forms and on many occasions," Finance Committee Chairman George declared that he was opposed to the amendment.

"There is no tax liability against any disability allowance or pay," Senator George stated. "Retired pay is a part of a salary which is deferred for a particular purpose and in accordance with a policy adopted by the Congress. The Supreme Court has often said that retired pay was a part of a salary in effect which was payable after the expiration of the active term of service. It seems to me that we could not afford to exempt from taxation retired pay."

Mr. George explained that "where there is a straight gratuity paid by the govern-

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Amend Pay Act

The House Military Affairs Committee this week reported legislation amending the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 to entitle warrant and enlisted personnel to count for pay purposes all of the types of services which officers may count under the original pay act and the pay act amendment of 2 Dec. 1942.

The committee also voted to amend the pay act to permit officers of the regular forces and their reserve components to count for pay purposes service in the Medical Reserve Corps, an organization which existed from 1908 until 1917.

The increases were made effective as of 1 June 1942. This retroactive feature will result in substantial payments to a number of service personnel, particularly many commissioned warrant officers of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. A proviso in the committee bill insures that although commissioned warrant officers may, during wartime, count new types of service for longevity pay increases, they shall count only active commissioned service for advancement in pay periods.

The bill reported, H.R. 1506, was introduced 26 Jan. 1943 by Representative Merritt, N. Y., and was originally intended to extend to warrant personnel the service credits given commissioned officers by the pay act and its amendment. However, a Military Committee subcommittee headed by Representative Sparkman, Ala., decided to incorporate in the measure a number of other suggested amendments to the pay act. This action of the subcommittee was forecast in the 1 Jan. 1944 issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The full Military Committee adopted its subcommittee's recommendations late last week, and this week—almost a year since the date Mr. Merritt introduced his bill—filed a formal report.

Below are shown the text of the pay act as it will be amended by the committee-approved bill. The minor amendments to Sections 1 and 3 made to include the Medical Reserve Corps are omitted. In the text, matter to be stricken out is enclosed in brackets ([]), while new wording is printed in italics:

Sec. 3A. During the existence of any war declared by Congress and for six months immediately following the termination of such war, in computing the service for all pay

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Rotation of Naval Personnel

The Navy Department will rotate personnel, when practicable, after service of at least 18 months in hazardous duty afloat or in outlying stations, Senator Walsh, of Mass., reported to the Senate this week.

The Naval Committee Chairman made public a statement on the Navy's personnel rotation policy prepared by Rear Adm. Randall Jacobs, Chief of Naval Personnel.

Text of the statement follows:

"The Bureau has announced the policy of rotating enlisted personnel for rehabilitation leave and reassignment, after a minimum period of service of 18 months in hazardous duty afloat or in outlying stations. However, this is promulgated as a matter of policy and not of directive since the granting of leave or rotation must be consistent with the maintenance of the fighting efficiency of the service. The method of effectuating this policy is a matter within the cognizance of administrative commands, and the granting of leave remains the prerogative of the commanding officer.

"When men are returned under this plan it is usual to grant leave up to 30 days at the rate of 2½ days for each month served at sea or overseas. Upon return to the receiving station at which received, these men are made available for new construction or assigned to fleet activities from general detail.

"In the case of survivors, return to the United States for 30 days leave and reassignment is recommended, where practicable.

"Effectuation of these policies depends materially upon personnel requirements in the particular theater or command, and it is not possible to state at the time to what extent they will be found feasible."

Prohibit Resale of PX Goods

The Army has promulgated regulations forbidding the resale to civilians of material purchased at Army Post Exchanges. The policy was made effective by amendments to AR 210-65, as follows:

(1) The resale by military personnel of merchandise purchased at retail in an Army exchange is prohibited.

(2) The privilege of purchasing at Army exchanges will be denied completely in the discretion of post commanders to any civilian who will resell merchandise purchased at retail at an Army exchange.

(3) For the purposes above expressed, the receipt of money or any other article or thing of value in exchange for such merchandise will be deemed to be a sale.

(4) Nothing herein contained will be construed to prohibit military personnel from receiving actual reimbursement without profit for merchandise purchased at an exchange as a matter of economy, convenience, or necessity as agent for other members of the military forces.

Army Officers Over 38 Surveyed for Release

Army commanding officers have been instructed to report as available for release from active duty all officers over 38 years of age who do not have assignments. This order, designed to reduce further the current surplus of officers, is a modification of a directive issued the second week in December which instructed commanders to report as available for release unassigned officers over 45 years of age.

It also has been learned that a board of five general officers has been constituted as a War Department Separation Board. One function of the board will be to review cases of the unassigned officers recommended for separation. The generals' board also will make final review of reclassification cases in instances where separation is recommended.

The board consists of two retired Regular Army generals, two National Guard Generals and one reserve officer. Identity of the members is withheld, following the same policy established in regard to the membership of the board which passes upon officer appointments.

Organization meetings have been held by the Separation Board preliminary to beginning review of separation cases.

Two other developments in War Department manpower policy also came to light this week.

The department has cancelled a number of previous orders regarding assignment of officers over age in grade and has substituted for them a less complicated policy to be followed in assigning officers who are over age for troop duty.

The new order sets forth unchanged the maximum ages for troop duty and states that officers over such ages may be assigned:

1. To all overhead administrative positions in the zone of the interior or in theaters of operation.
2. To fixed Coast Artillery defenses.
3. To all zone of interior training establishments.
4. To all service units, normal functions of which are in the zone of the interior, communications zones and rear areas of combat zones.

The maximum age in grade for service with troop units is:

Promotion list officers of the arms and services—colonel, 55; lieutenant colonel, 52; major, 47; captains, 42; first and second lieutenants, 36. Non-promotion list officers—56 years, except that non-promotion list officers on staffs of field armies may be 58 years of age.

Officers are considered over age in grade the day they reach the prescribed maximum ages.

The second development was announced by the War Department that more than 28,000 officers and men in overhead installations were released for combat duty in recent weeks. The releases were the result of the surveys conducted by the major commands and the War Department Manpower Board which have been discussed in this newspaper.

Most of the manpower savings were made by the Army Air Forces which on

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U. S. Daily Press Views

National Service Act

Minneapolis *Daily Times*—"The test of the President's proposal is a simple one—present need—and if the present need can be demonstrated, then all other considerations must be tossed out the window."

Omaha *Evening World-Herald*—"If the president has been procrastinating for three years (that would be since 11 months before Pearl Harbor) on this draft-everybody plan, why does he suddenly find it wise and inescapable now?"

Chicago *Sun*—"Who says a national service act will shorten the war? President Roosevelt says so. The Army, the Navy and the Maritime Commission says so. Thoughtful citizens in both parties say so. If the evidence of these leaders is to be rejected, it must be done on the basis of better evidence from equally responsible and competent sources. None has yet been adduced."

Denver *Post*—"What President Roosevelt calls 'national service' is compulsory labor. He wants to draft all the women and men in the nation, tell them where to work, force them to toil at tasks assigned to them by his bureaucrats. That is slavery or involuntary servitude in any language and as flagrant a vio-

lation of American freedom as could be conceived."

De Moines *Register*—"Every other major country that is fully involved in the war has this or its equivalent. No democratic people likes this degree of regimentation. But Britain, for instance, long ago accepted it as a necessity of total war. If America had been 'up against the buzz saw' as Britain was in 1940 and 1941, America would have accepted it too by practically unanimous consent."

Scranton *Times*—"Aside from the injection, by the President, of a highly controversial issue into the atmosphere of war and in a presidential campaign year, backers of a national service law carrying the ball can depend upon it, nothing will disturb the unity of the people any more than their promotion of such a bill."

New York *Post*—"We cannot continue to compel our most physically able fellow citizens to face death at the fighting fronts for us while we quibble over whether we will submit our skills or our profits to compulsory use for the common good behind the lines."

Springfield *Union*—"Mr. Roosevelt is two years late with a proposal that would have been effective if passed before, or soon after, Pearl Harbor, before the

pressure group discovered that the Administration would surrender to their demands, if made strong enough, before a situation arose in which corrective measures are made difficult and hazardous, and when there is not reason to believe that a national service act would prevent strikes."

Memphis *Commercial Appeal*—"President Roosevelt made it very plain that he wants national service as a preventative of strikes in war industries. The unsavory strike record is all the proof required that such a preventative is needed."

New York *Journal American*—"Why does the President want such a power over the people? They are doing a grand job, an adequate job. The only hindrance to war production is labor dissension, for which not the people nor Congress, but the President and the New Deal Administration are primarily responsible."

Birmingham *News*—"Undoubtedly, Mr. Roosevelt is thinking of such legislation largely for its psychological effect rather than as a means of detailed, centralized direction of workers. Just how far his proposal gets will largely depend on the reaction of the people in the next few weeks."

Air and Land Attack

Discussion that there may be a shift of strength from air to infantry was aroused this week by the Secretary of War's statement before the Senate Military Committee that the suggestion that "Germany and its armies would surely fall apart from the pounding which it was undergoing from Russia and the air was mere wishful thinking."

It is noted that General H. H. Arnold, commanding general, Army Air Forces, stated in his recent report that the 1944 strength of the Air Forces is 2,800,000, which is the same figure projected when the Army contemplated a total strength of 8,248,000 men. Since then the overall strength has been reduced to 7,700,000, which would seem to indicate that the strength of the Infantry and other ground forces must have suffered.

In connection with the air attack, observers recall the statement made by Prime Minister Churchill in his address to Congress last May:

"Opinion, Mr. President and Mr. Speaker, is divided as to whether the use of air power could, by itself, bring about a collapse of Germany or Italy. The experiment is well worth trying, so long as other measures are not excluded. There is certainly no harm in finding out. But however that may be, anyhow we are all agreed that the damage done to the enemy's war potential is enormous. The condition to which the great centers of German war industry, and particularly to the Ruhr, are being reduced is one of unparalleled devastation."

The Secretary of War, in endorsing the President's proposal for a National Service Act, said:

"As the year 1943 passed its meridian and approached its end, the great problem which loomed up in front of us was that of the invasion of the continent of Europe. That was the objective towards which our main thoughts and efforts were being put forth. 1944 would be the climax of the war. For the first time our troops and those of Britain would have to meet and defeat the great masses of the German army. There was no doubt or question about the formidable size and fighting power of our antagonists. Every day in Italy was showing us that fact. But neither was there any assurance that the war could be successfully finished unless such an invasion was made and the great army of the Germans was beaten. The best information which we could gather from our intelligence people and those of our allies indicated that the suggestion that Germany and its armies would surely fall apart from the pounding which it was undergoing from Russia and the air was mere wishful thinking. The only sure road to a final peace which would be permanent lay through the decisive defeat of the Germany army."

Discuss Our Air Losses

General Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Force, speaking before the Poor Richard Club, Philadelphia, 17 Jan., described the German defensive air force as "stronger than it ever has been."

In Philadelphia to receive the Gold Medal of Achievement of 1943 awarded him by the club, General Arnold, stressing the fact that we must accept heavy losses along with our gains, said:

"Take for instance our recent bombing missions against Oschersleben, Halberstadt and Brunswick. Our objectives were the Focke-Wulf plant where 100s are made, where Junker 88s and Messerschmitt 110s are turned out. Those three

plants manufactured about 250 planes a month.

"The yardstick for such a bombing mission must be the effect upon the Germans, upon their productive capacity of planes, and upon their ability to continue to fight. Our aircraft losses must always be subordinate to the completion of a very much worthwhile mission of destruction."

A statement 19 Jan. by Lt. Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander of the United States Strategic Air Force in the European theater, described German claims of our losses in the 11 Jan. operation against Europe by our heavy bombers as "greatly exaggerated."

He stated: "We lost approximately half the number of planes they claimed and had inflicted the certain destruction of 152 German planes as opposed to the nine admitted by the enemy. Furthermore, it now became apparent for the first time that heavy damage, if not a crippling blow, had been struck against German airplane factories."

Nominate Army Generals

President Roosevelt yesterday sent to the Senate the nominations of Maj. Gen. Walter B. Smith and Maj. Gen. George Grunert to be temporary lieutenant generals in the Army of the United States.

General Smith is Chief of Staff to General Dwight Eisenhower, Allied Commander in England; General Grunert commands the Eastern Defense Command.

President Roosevelt also sent to the Senate additional nominations of officers to be major generals and brigadier generals, temporary, Army of the United States.

Included among the nominations were those of Maj. Gen. Virgil L. Peterson, The Inspector General, and Maj. Gen. John F. Williams, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, to be major generals. The four year tour of duty of each of these officers is nearing its termination, so in order to hold their ranks on active duty the President has sent up their nominations. There was no indication whether he intends to reassign them to their present posts or to employ them on other duties.

The nominations follow:

To be Major Generals	
Howard C. Davidson	Philip Hayes
Walter E. Lauer	Clarence H. Danielson
John E. Hull	Arthur R. Wilson
Allison J. Barnett	Virgil L. Peterson
Fay B. Prickett	John F. Williams
To be Brigadier Generals	
Walter W. Hess	Edward R. W. McCabe
John A. Sanford	Davis D. Graves
Willis McD. Chapin	Harry F. Meyers
John N. Robinson	James E. Moore
Arthur E. Easterbrook	Arthur H. Rogers
Henry Hutchings	Earl W. Barnes
Herman Feldman	Clarence H. Schaeffer
Leonard L. Davis	Robert B. Pape
Robert O. Shoen	Roy E. Blount
Joseph I. Martin	Milton O. Boone
Edward F. Witsell	Michael F. Davis
George M. Badger	Edgar E. Hume
Earl Maxwell	Thomas North
John R. Hawkins	Robert T. Frederick
Ralph H. Tate	Otto L. Nelson
William S. Gravelly	Frederic B. Butler
Lester Del. Flory	William A. Borden
Guy E. Deidt	Paul L. Ransom
Laurence B. Keiser	Ralph M. Immell
Thomas S. Timberman	

William E. Pickering
Francis Farrell
Thomas O. Hardin

Navy Commodore
Also the President nominated Capt. Campbell D. Edgar to be a Commodore, U. S. Navy, temporary.

Troops in Italian Operations

The following list of formations taking part in Italian operations was received by cable this week by the British Information Service:

15th Army Group comprising—8th Army (commanded by Lt. Gen. Sir Oliver W. H. Leese); 5th Army (commanded by Lt. Gen. Mark Clark); A formation commanded by Lt. Gen. Charles William Allfrey; A formation commanded by Maj. Gen. John Peter Lucas. British and Empire Formations (to October 31, 1943, unless otherwise stated):

Corps—5th. A Canadian Corps commanded by Lt. Gen. H. D. G. Crerar.

Divisions—7th Armored. 78th (Eighth Army). 2nd New Zealand—up to 27 Dec., commanded by Lt. Gen. B. C. Freyberg. V. C. 8th Indian—up to 27 Nov. 1st Canadian—up to 18 Dec.

Brigades—Irish Brigade (but not its constituent units).

It may now be stated that British Commando units have been operating in Italy—also the 7th battery of the Royal Canadian Artillery to 14 Dec.

Regiments—British—1st (King's) Dragoon Guards; Ox. and Bucks, Light Infantry; Royal Fusiliers; Hampshire Regiment; Coldstream Guards; Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey); London Irish; Yorks and Lancs; Grenadier Guards—up to 7 Dec.; Scots Guards—up to 12 Nov.; Cheshire Regiment—up to 15 Nov.; Lancashire Fusiliers—up to 25 Nov.; Royal West Kent Regiment—up to 25 Nov.; Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders—up to 25 Nov.; Royal Berkshire Regiment—up to 1 Dec.; Northamptonshire Regiment—up to 1 Dec.; Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—up to 4 Dec.; Green Howards—up to 14 Dec. Canadian—Carlton and Yorks—up to 11 Dec.; Seaforth Highlanders—up to 14 Dec.; Royal 22nd Regiment—up to 14 Dec.; West Nova Scotia Regiment—up to 14 Dec.; Three Rivers Tank Regiment (12th Army Tank Reg't.); Royal Canadian Regiment; Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry; 4th Princess Louise's Dragoon Guards as a Reconnaissance unit—up to 30 Nov.; 48th Highlanders; Hastings & Prince Edward Regiment—up to 25 Dec.

Indian—Frontier Force Rifles—up to 12 Nov.; Frontier Force Regiment—up to 15 Nov.; Bengal Lancers may be mentioned as a reconnaissance unit in the Sangro Battle, 25 Nov.; 5th Gurkha Rifles may be mentioned as the captors of Mozzogroga, 29 Nov.; 15th Punjab—up to the crossing of the Sangro, 25 Nov.; Jodhpur Sardar Infantry—may be mentioned to 1 Dec.; Mahatma Light Infantry—may be mentioned to 1 Dec.; 8th Punjab—may be mentioned to 1 Dec.

Newfoundland Units—166th Field Regiment—participated to 31 Oct.

Allied Forces—The presence of Belgian and Polish Commando units, and also of French Moroccan troops, in action, may be mentioned.

Gen. Bradley Given Command

Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, USA, who succeeded Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, jr., as commander of the 2nd Corps in North Africa, has been designated by General Dwight D. Eisenhower as commander of the American ground forces in the United Kingdom.

At the same time it was announced in Washington that General Eisenhower had been in this country where he had conferred with President Roosevelt and General George C. Marshall. While here General Eisenhower also enjoyed a brief family reunion in Kansas. The Department took special precautions to keep General Eisenhower's presence in Washington secret, even giving him a suite in the Pentagon building so that the possibility of his being recognized would be lessened.

Military Academy Sports

The Military Academy's winter sports teams were victors over intercollegiate opponents in five out of seven events last Saturday.

On the basketball court the Cadets were winners over Colgate, 69-44. Bill Glynn, Army ace, led the swimmers, who defeated Princeton, 44 to 31. Army teams took first place also in wrestling, rifle and plebe boxing.

Dartmouth was victor over the Cadets at hockey, with an 11-4 score. Army's fencing team also was defeated, 14 to 13, by the Saltus Club.

Army Officers Over 38

(Continued from First Page)

31 Dec. 1943 reported 18,000 additional officers and men available for duties nearer the front lines. The remainder of the savings was accomplished within the Army Service Forces.

The survey is a continuing process, the department said, and it is believed that still more military and civilian personnel will be released "for more active participation in offensive operations."

The December order directing the release from active duty of officers of more than 45 years of age who were unassigned was the department's second step in reducing its officer surplus, at that time estimated at 65,000. First step was the relief from active duty of nearly 1,000 officers of all components 60 years of age or over. The 45 year order was expected to separate several thousand officers—an estimate which to date is about ten times too high.

Under that order commanders were to report through channels names of all officers over 45 not holding assignments. As these reports went through channels higher commanders were to assign such officers as could be put to other duties and to report the remainder as available for relief from duty. Those officers thus reported to the department as finally unassigned were, after careful study of each case, to be relieved from active duty. They will not be discharged.

Under the modified order the same procedure is to be followed except that the guiding age will be 38 instead of 45. Final review will be by the Separation Board.

Actually it will not be necessary to separate 65,000 officers nor possibly even the 25,000 which Maj. Gen. Miller G. White, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, at an executive meeting of the House Military Affairs Committee in early December might be separated. With drastic curtailment of new appointments begun some months ago accompanied by the creation of many new units, particularly service battalions, as well as normal attrition a large part of the surplus is expected to disappear.

Maintenance is a war job—your war job. So make it easier for yourself. Remember that Preventive Maintenance is the easiest maintenance.

Rank for Chiefs of Staff

The movement to authorize higher ranks for the four American members of the Combined Chiefs of Staff made no progress this week, none of the interested committee chairmen introducing the bills which they announced last week that they had prepared.

There is reason to believe, in fact, that the bills may not be introduced and that the project to set up two Admirals of the Navy and two more Generals of the Army may die.

The proposal was to give the additional ranks to Admiral W. D. Leahy, chief of staff to the Commander in Chief; General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army; Admiral E. J. King, commander in chief of the Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations; and General H. H. Arnold, commanding general, Army Air Forces.

Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House, who seems to have initiated the movement and who took it up with the other chairmen in an effort to have them act in concert with him, told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that while his bill is written and ready to submit to the House he will not introduce it until Representative A. J. May, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, is ready to introduce his bill. Mr. Vinson's bill would "reestablish the rank of Admiral of the Navy," while Mr. May's would authorize the appointment of two Generals of the Army. Mr. Vinson believes they should be introduced simultaneously.

Representative May said that he had discussed the proposal with the Secretary of War who seemed to favor it. However, Mr. May said, he did not want to take any action until he learned the attitude of General Marshall. The Secretary, he said, promised to ascertain General Marshall's views and advise him. This conversation took place last week, but Mr. May has not yet heard from the Secretary or General Marshall. Until they do communicate with him he will do nothing, the Chairman said.

In the other chamber, Senator David I. Walsh, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, said that Mr. Vinson had discussed the matter with him but that he does not plan to do anything at this time. Senator Reynolds, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, said that he had not heard of the proposal and did not appear to be interested. It is recalled that last February, Mr. Reynolds was preparing to introduce a measure to give additional rank to the Chief of Staff of the Army, but gave the project up when word was sent to him that General Marshall did not want the rank. At that time, too, Senator Walsh had received a request from the Navy Department for a bill to give the Chief of Operations the rank of Admiral of the Fleet, but the matter was never even taken up for

hearing.

In the meantime, it is learned that the high command of the Navy is not unanimous on the proposal to reestablish the rank that was employed only once before, and then to honor Admiral Dewey after the Spanish war. This, taken together with the fact that General Marshall once before turned down an advanced rank and has not yet endorsed the present movement, would seem to indicate that nothing further will be done. It is quite unlikely that Congress would pass such a bill for one service without doing the same for the other, as a matter of fact it is not believed that either chairman would introduce a bill unless both are agreed.

In suggesting advanced rank for the American members of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, Representative Vinson said that his main reason was that of "protocol." He asserted his belief that the members of the United States high command should have ranks at least equal to those of the British officers with whom they serve. However, inasmuch as Admiral King presides as chairman of the Combined Chiefs of Staff it is difficult to see what additional advantage would accrue from higher rank.

As to the relative precedence of the other members of the Combined Chiefs of Staff there seems to be some mystery. Col. A. J. McFarland, USA, who is acting as secretary of the Staff during the illness of Capt. Forrest B. Royal, USN, this week referred inquiries as to the precedence of the members to the War Department Bureau of Public Relations, which in turn declined to give the information. It was understood, however, that the matter of precedence does not enter into the discussions and that with Admiral Leahy as chairman all members have equal voice and equal opportunity to present the views of their branch and their country. Relations have been quite amicable, it is said, and virtually all decisions are unanimous.

Historically, it is noted that the only naval officer to hold the rank of "Admiral of the Navy" has been Admiral George Dewey who was given the rank under a special act of Congress approved 2 March 1899. In the Army the only officers upon whom the rank of General of the Armies has been conferred have been General U. S. Grant, 25 July 1866; General W. T. Sherman, 4 March 1869; General P. H. Sheridan, 1 June 1888, and General John J. Pershing, 4 September 1919. In each of these cases the rank was conferred as an honor after the close of the war in which they won their laurels.

The House Military Affairs Committee, in reporting the bill which conferred the rank of General Pershing, gave a short summary of its history in the United States Army. After recalling that General Washington held the rank only under the Continental Congress and that a subsequent act authorizing a "General of the Armies of the United States" was never invoked to give Washington that rank, the committee pointed out that only three Generals of the Army had been appointed up to that time, and continued:

"During the War of 1812 and the Mexican War no law was passed providing for the creation of the office of General of the Army of the United States, but by the act of 25 July 1866, the grade was revived under the title of 'General of the Army of the United States.'"

"The office of General thus established was conferred upon Lt. Gen. U. S. Grant. This legislation was recognized and continued by section 9 of the act of 28 July 1866."

"Then came the act of 15 July 1870, which contained the following provision: 'Section 6. And he it further enacted, That the offices of General and Lieutenant General of the Army shall continue until a vacancy shall occur in the same, and no longer; and when such vacancy shall occur in either of said offices, immediately thereupon all laws and parts of laws creating said office shall become inoperative, and shall, by virtue of this act, from thenceforward be held to be repealed.'"

"The office ceased to exist as a grade of military rank, upon the death of Gen. W. T. Sherman."

"On 1 June 1888, the following law was enacted:

"Be it enacted etc. That the grade of Lieutenant General of the Army is hereby discontinued and is merged in the grade of General of the Army of the United States, which grade shall continue during the lifetime of the present Lieutenant General of the Army, after which such grade shall also cease; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint with the ad-

vice and consent of the Senate, a General of the Army of the United States."

"In accordance with the provisions of that act the grade of General was conferred upon Lt. Gen. P. H. Sheridan on 1 June 1888, and ceased to exist at his death, 5 August 1888."

The bill enacted to give the rank to General Pershing was approved 3 Sept. 1919, and reads as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc. That the office of General of the Armies of the United States is hereby revived, and the President is hereby authorized, in his discretion and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint to said office a general officer of the Army who, on foreign soil and during the recent war, has been especially distinguished in the higher command of military forces of the United States; and the officer appointed under the foregoing authorization shall have the pay prescribed by section 24 of the Act of Congress approved 15 July 1870, and such allowances as the President shall deem appropriate; and any provision of existing law that would enable any other officer of the Army to take rank and precedence over said officer is hereby repealed: Provided, That no more than one appointment to office shall be made under the terms of this Act."

House Naval Chairman Honored

A special session to honor Representative Carl Vinson, of Georgia, who has been chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee for 13 years, was held by the committee, 20 Jan.

The members of the committee and other friends of the chairman had commissioned an artist, Lawrence A. Powers, an ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve, to paint the portrait of the chairman. The painting will be hung on the walls of the committee's room.

Representative William E. Hess presided over the session. Representative W. Sterling Cole, a member of the committee presented the portrait. Speaker Sam Rayburn, of the House, was unable to be present to deliver a scheduled address. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, unable to be present because of illness, was represented by Assistant Secretary Ralph A. Bard. An appreciative letter from the President was read. Senator Walter A. George, Ga., delivered an address for himself and for the people of the chairman's home state. Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations, added his felicitations.

The portrait was accepted for the committee by the ranking majority member, Patrick H. Drewry, and the ranking minority member, Melvin J. Maas. Representative Margaret C. Smith, a member of the committee, unveiled the portrait. Chairman Vinson responded with an address expressing his appreciation of the tribute paid to him.

Secretary of General Staff

Col. Frank McCarthy, GSC, this week became the first reserve officer to hold the post of Secretary of the War Department General Staff, when he took over from Col. William T. Sexton, GSC, who has been given an undisclosed assignment. Like the Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall, Colonel McCarthy is a graduate of Virginia Military Institute. He also is the youngest officer ever to be secretary of the staff, being only 31 years of age.

Colonel Sexton, the previous staff secretary, was a graduate of the United States Military Academy. He had served as Secretary of the War Department General Staff since 15 March 1943 and for two years prior to that had been the Assistant Secretary. Colonel McCarthy has served as Assistant Secretary since June 1941.

Called to active duty in July 1940, Colonel McCarthy served as chief of the Dissemination Branch, G-2, for a year. Prior to the war he had seen short term reserve duty with the 6th and 314th Field Artillery at Ft. Hoyle, Md.

In civilian life Colonel McCarthy had been an instructor at VMI for three years, public relations man and reporter on the Richmond News Leader. He holds a MA degree in political science from the University of Virginia. He is the son of the late Frank J. McCarthy and Mrs. McCarthy of Richmond, Va.

Gen. MacArthur's Retention

The Secretary of War was questioned at a press conference 20 Jan. as to whether General Douglas MacArthur will be retired upon reaching the statutory age

limit.

Mr. Stimson stated that General MacArthur had been retired, at his own request, 31 Dec., 1937, and had been called to active duty at the beginning of the war.

"But will he be retired for age or retained?" queried a reporter.

"I wouldn't worry about that," replied Mr. Stimson.

General MacArthur becomes 64 years of age 26 Jan., 1944.

Urges European Furloughs

Senator Robert R. Reynolds, North Carolina, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, told the Senate 17 Jan. that the policy of rotation of furloughs should apply to troops in the European theater. This would be preferable, he stated, to bringing many Italian prisoners of war to this country.

Service Taxes

(Continued from First Page)

ment there is always a strong argument for saying the government ought not to turn around and tax such gratuity."

"But," he continued, "retired pay is a part of a compensation for services actually rendered over a period, and there is no element of gratuity in it."

The second attempt to exempt retired pay of enlisted personnel from tax was made 19 Jan. by Senator Langer, N. Dak., who declared:

"If the persons in question are obliged to pay income tax upon the retirement pay it will place a real burden upon them. I offer the amendment for the purpose of relieving them of this burden."

Opposing the amendment, Senator Barkley, Ky., repeated the arguments advanced earlier by Senator George, and added:

"My opinion would be that if the particular individuals of whom the Senator from North Dakota speaks are in such distressed circumstances that what they receive is not sufficient to enable them to live, they would not be paying an income tax anyway. But it seems to me to be a bad policy to exempt from federal income tax a part of a compensation which has been earned over a period of years and which is being drawn after retirement."

Senator George stated that he agreed with the objective of the amendment exempting service personnel from the cabaret tax, but said that administration would be difficult. However, he promised to take the amendment to conference between the House and Senate.

An amendment exempting mustering out pay from taxation was earlier agreed to by the Senate.

The Senate expects to conclude debate on the tax bill within a few days. Amendments to the bill will then be adjusted between the two Houses.

Urging approval of his amendment to exempt service personnel from the cabaret tax, Senator Downey declared:

Let me point out that when the soldier or sailor pays for the entertainment in the cabaret, he pays extra for all the entertainment he receives there, in addition to paying for the food he eats. He pays for the opportunity to dance with his sweetheart, and likewise he pays for the liquor he drinks, if he drinks any. In addition to that, to pay a tax of 20 per cent or 30 per cent on the food he consumes, merely because he desires a little entertainment before he goes abroad, would seem to me to represent a most extraordinary desire on the part of the Treasury to take money from the members of the armed forces, under the circumstances.

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

General Thomas Holcomb, advanced to rank of full general.

Maj. Gen. W. R. Weaver, awarded the DSM for services as commanding general, Technical Training Command.

Rear Adm. Arthur S. Carpender, USN, whose services as commander, Allied Naval Forces, Southwest Pacific, earned him the DSM.

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Army suggests legislation for promotion of retired officers returned to active duty?

Joint Army and Navy Personnel Board studies policy on service personnel who become candidates for elective office?

Army orders promotion of enlisted men recommended before becoming prisoners or missing?

Sen. Walsh, Rep. Vinson to sponsor bills raising Admirals Leahy and King to "Admiral of the Navy"; Rep. May to sponsor bill raising Generals Marshall and Arnold to "General of the Armies?"

Senate delays action on confirmation of Col. W. P. T. Hill as Marine Quartermaster?

If not you did not read the Army and Navy Journal. You cannot obtain this information from any other source.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Tobacco Products for Army

The army soldier gets plenty of choice as far as tobacco is concerned, according to Col. George F. Spann, QMC, Commanding Officer of the Jersey City Quartermaster Depot, where all purchases of tobacco for resale overseas are made. Tobacco products purchased include cigarettes, cigars, pipe and chewing tobacco, snuff, pipes, pipe cleaners, cigarette paper and tobacco for "rolling your own," cigarette lighters and cases.

To satisfy the preferences of the men themselves, buyers at the Jersey City office purchase nationally-known brands of cigarettes, cigars and tobacco. During one five-month period in 1943, the depot purchased 400,000,000 packs of cigarettes for sale overseas. Tobacco products are sent tax free to all troops serving outside continental United States.

Geared to mass production methods, manufacturing plants have been able to step up their production to meet the government's needs. Because of this, there has been little difficulty with contractors in obtaining the tremendous amounts necessary for the men overseas. Additional purchases of cigarettes are made to be put into the Ration Accessory Pack.

While cigarettes are the biggest item on the tobacco list, the estimated cigar requirements for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps for a month is in excess of 50,000,000. Pipe tobacco and chewing tobacco are also procured in huge quantities. Tobacco and cigarette papers for the "roll your own" advocates are supplied.

Tobacco purchases at the Jersey City depot are handled by Maj. Harold R. Giblin, QMC, and Robert E. Locke, Procurement Specialist. "With the continued program of intelligent buying, inspecting and shipping of tobacco products," says Major Giblin, "there is no reason why the Quartermaster Corps cannot continue to supply those tobacco products which

the men themselves want. To a regular smoker, being without tobacco is nearly as bad as being without food, and purchases of tobacco products made at this depot are made as carefully as purchases of foodstuffs."

Rank for Army Band Leaders

Representative Kilday, Tex., this week introduced H. R. 3984 to provide, amending section 6 of the National Defense Act, for the appointment of commissioned bandmasters and a chief bandmaster in the United States Army.

The bill calls for "a number of commissioned officers to be known as bandmasters equal to the number of authorized bands of the Army." They are to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. There is to be one bandmaster for each such band "who shall be the leader thereof in lieu of a warrant officer band leader."

The Secretary of War would have the responsibility of selecting a chief bandmaster from among the bandmasters. His pay, rank, and allowances would be those of a captain while so serving. His duties would consist of administering the affairs of all authorized bands in the Regular Army, and to advise the Secretary of War on all matters relating to the musical organizations in the Regular Army.

Legislation passed a few years ago by Congress, providing commissioned rank for band leaders, was vetoed by President Roosevelt.

Quartermaster Inspection Service

A Quartermaster Corps Inspection Service has been established to coordinate the inspection of and assure uniformity of quality of the 70,000 articles which the Quartermaster Corps purchases for the use of the Army.

The new set-up is under the supervision of Maj. Gen. C. L. Corbin, USA, Direc-

tor, Quartermaster Corps Procurement Division. He will be assisted by Col. A. H. Rogow, Q.M.C., Deputy Director of Inspection.

Under the plan, the country is divided into ten inspection zones with over-all headquarters in New York, N. Y. Each zone headquarters will be responsible for inspection in connection with all Quartermaster contracts within its territorial zone, regardless of the location of the depot which made the contract.

Heretofore, each Quartermaster purchasing depot sent its own inspectors to plants holding its contracts, thus causing considerable travel which will be eliminated largely under the new plan. In other cases, inspection of manufactured articles was made when the article was delivered at the procuring depot. This made return shipment necessary when articles were found not to be up to specifications.

Zone headquarters are as follows:

Boston Qm Depot, Jersey City Qm Depot, Philadelphia Qm Depot, Charlotte Qm Depot, Jeffersonville (Ind.) Qm Depot, Chicago Qm Depot, Kansas City Qm Depot, San Antonio Army Service Forces Depot, California Qm Depot, Oakland, and Seattle Army Service Forces Depot.

Voluntary Allotments of Pay

The number of voluntary allotments of pay by military personnel to dependents or for deposit in banks or payment of insurance premiums, has passed the 2,000,000 mark on the books of the War Department Office of Dependency Benefits.

Such allotments, known as Class E allotments-of-pay and differentiated from family allowances toward which the government contributes, now total 2,032,031, according to Brig. Gen. H. N. Gilbert, USA, Director of ODB.

Members of the WAC have authorized more than 3,100 such allotments since September, 1943, when they became part of the Army, General Gilbert said.

Induct Gen. Marshall

General George C. Marshall was inducted into office as Honorary Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the World Wars by Brig. Gen. Albert L. Cox, Commander-in-Chief of the Order, 19 Jan. in General Marshall's office when a plaque indicative of the title was presented to him.

Army Mutual Aid

The Annual Meeting of the Army Mutual Aid Association will be held in Room 3059, Munitions Building, Constitution Avenue and 20th Street, Tuesday, 25 Jan. 1944 at 11:30 A.M. All members are invited to attend.



COMMON SENSE

Health authorities recognize the important help of Dixie Cups in safeguarding the health of the men in uniform. Dixies serve at PX fountains, lunch counters, at camps and canteens everywhere.

DIXIE CUPS
ONE OF THE VITAL HEALTH DEFENSES OF AMERICA AT WAR

Army Casualties

The War Department announced this week the names of 194 officers and enlisted men killed in action, 1,315 wounded in action and 1,463 missing in action.

The names of the officers and upper three grades of personnel in the lists of those killed are as follows:

KILLED IN ASIATIC AREA

2nd Lt. A. R. Signorile 2nd Lt. V. W. Baldwin

KILLED IN CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA

2nd Lt. T. M. Fread 1st Lt. J. A. Markham

Enlisted Personnel

S. Sgt. J. W. Parrish S. Sgt. W. E. Nuntli

T. Sgt. A. B. Peters

KILLED IN EUROPEAN AREA

1st Lt. W. K. Birch 1st Lt. H. M. Price

2nd Lt. W. P. Moser 2nd Lt. H. M. Adler

2nd Lt. R. H. Hatten 2nd Lt. G. E. Starnes

2nd Lt. L. G. Shofstahl jr.

Enlisted Personnel

S. Sgt. W. P. Besse S. Sgt. R. P. Boylan

S. Sgt. J. A. Bayne S. Sgt. C. R. Dean

T. Sgt. A. C. Pawcett T. Sgt. J. Tkachuk

S. Sgt. P. W. Sucher S. Sgt. R. C. Gordon

S. Sgt. F. E. Waterman S. Sgt. C. D. O'Neill

KILLED IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA

Capt. W. T. Rothlin 1st Lt. H. C. Estep

1st Lt. M. W. Belenky 2nd Lt. A. Belanger

1st Lt. W. E. Boyce 1st Lt. V. G. Gavalas

1st Lt. J. G. Murchison jr. 2nd Lt. J. C. Partin

1st Lt. J. H. Richardson 2nd Lt. D. W. Emale

Capt. W. B. Green 1st Lt. E. B. Thomas

1st Lt. J. A. Pie 2nd Lt. H. P. Spencer

Enlisted Personnel

S. Sgt. J. A. Danner S. Sgt. C. D. Cahill

S. Sgt. W. K. Jorge S. Sgt. T. C. Cox

T. Sgt. L. J. Blachko S. Sgt. B. T. Hardman

S. Sgt. M. K. Balser

KILLED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

F. O. C. F. Miller 2nd Lt. J. K. Boyles

Officers included in the lists of wounded and missing are as follows:

WOUNDED IN ASIATIC AREA

2nd Lt. B. A. Jones 2nd Lt. H. W. White, jr.

WOUNDED IN CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA

1st Lt. G. E. Halsey, jr.

WOUNDED IN EUROPEAN AREA

Capt. T. J. Hester 2nd Lt. J. C. Calvin

2nd Lt. R. F. Hughes 2nd Lt. T. J. Scanlan

2nd Lt. J. G. Freeze 1st Lt. G. Fabian

1st Lt. J. R. Schoenig 1st Lt. D. A. Nelson

WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA

2nd Lt. J. W. McCluer 1st Lt. Justin J. Foley

1st Lt. A. G. Metcalf 2nd Lt. H. A. Pedicone

2nd Lt. W. R. Scott 1st Lt. M. L. Ball, jr.

2nd Lt. D. C. Holland Maj. T. K. Fullerton

1st Lt. R. H. Carey 2nd Lt. N. C. Gaskin

1st Lt. H. J. Fotakis 2nd Lt. S. E. Suchorski

2nd Lt. J. R. Robertson 1st Lt. R. T. Plunkett

2nd Lt. J. H. Hamill 2nd Lt. A. E. Reid

2nd Lt. J. P. Viescas 2nd Lt. R. E. Barclay

2nd Lt. D. W. Clifton 2nd Lt. E. L. Martin

1st Lt. E. F. Lewis 1st Lt. H. L. Wilson

2nd Lt. H. W. Chipman 1st Lt. R. L. Ashcraft

Lt. Col. W. W. Burgess jr. 2nd Lt. M. W. Reilly

2nd Lt. F. L. Young 2nd Lt. S. Kooshner

1st Lt. J. H. Wharton 1st Lt. W. V. Mickelson

(Please turn to Page 613)

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Redbook	2.00
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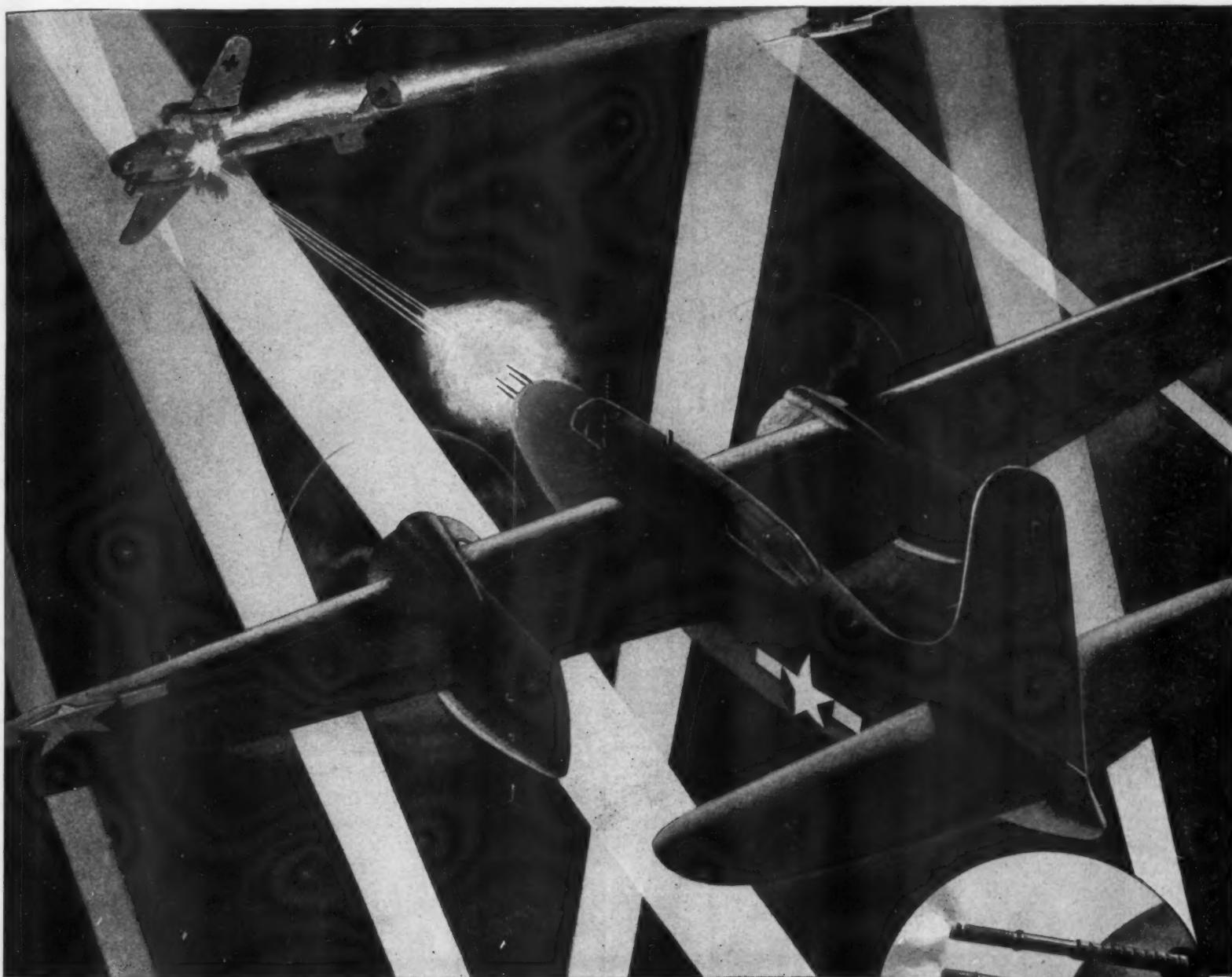
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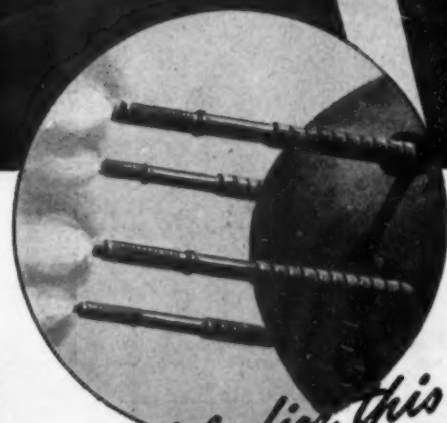


*New Douglas (P-70) Night Fighter
has the fire-power of four 20 MM. cannon!*

UP INTO the inky blackness of the night, straight and swift as an arrow to its target, a big new AAF fighter plane darts through the darkness, armed to the teeth with cannon! Searchlights fan out to help him. Watch! . . . they've caught an enemy raider in their glare. There's a roar, a blinding flash, an Axis bomber bursting into flames . . . another victim of the high-explosive barrage of this 4-barreled battery of fire-power!

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THE UNITED STATES NAVY and MARINE CORPS

Confirms Gen. Hill Nomination

The Senate on 20 Jan. voted to confirm Col. William P. T. Hill, USMC, as Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, with rank of brigadier general, after hearing Senator Bushfield, S. Dak., oppose the nomination because Colonel Hill was not the most senior officer on duty in the Quartermaster Department.

The nomination was confirmed on a voice vote.

Chairman Walsh of the Senate Naval Committee, Chairman Reynolds of the Senate Military Committee and Majority Leader Barkley defended the right to make selections of qualified officers without regard to seniority.

"Objection is made," said Senator Barkley, "because in being appointed brigadier general he (Hill) has been jumped over another officer or two, who have probably inspired the delay in his confirmation."

"I know nothing about Colonel Hill or about the ranking officers who seem to take umbrage at his appointment. If what I have said be true, it is nothing more or less than what has been going on since the government was established."

"It so happens," stated Senator Walsh, "that not a single chief of a bureau in the Navy is in his present post of duty by reason of seniority."

Mr. Walsh reminded that the Commandant of the Marine Corps was not selected on a basis of seniority, and Senator Barkley called attention to the advancement of the present Chief of Staff over other Army generals.

"Those in charge should not be restricted always by the strait jacket of seniority," continued Mr. Barkley. "I do not recall any President, or any Secretary of War, or Secretary of the Navy, or any board of selection regarding himself or themselves as meticulously bound by the question of seniority in the matter of appointing the right man to the right

job."

Earlier in the week, Senator Walsh made public letters from General Thomas Holcomb, former commandant of the Marine Corps, stating that Lt. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift had recommended appointment of Colonel Hill and that Secretary Knox and he, Holcomb, had concurred in the selection.

"Colonel Hill, who is 48 years of age and has over 26 years' commissioned service, is particularly well qualified for the office," General Holcomb continued. "His record throughout his career has been outstanding. As early as 1920, his services were requested because of his special technical knowledge and ability by the Alaskan Coal Commission in connection with a survey of coal fields in Alaska as a source of fuel for the Pacific Fleet. His work there . . . was of such value as to call forth the commendation of the Secretary of the Interior. He has also had wide practical experience and training in all phases of military procurement and supply, with which he has been almost continuously associated in important and responsible assignments for the past 15 years."

General Holcomb pointed out there is only one officer on the eligible list for head of the Quartermaster Department, Brig. Gen. Bennett Puryear, jr., who "has been hospitalized for the past 5 months, and has appeared before a retiring board which has found him incapacitated for service. In view of the nature of his disability (coronary thrombosis), he will unquestionably be retired."

Colonel Hill succeeds Maj. Gen. Seth Williams, who retires for age on 1 Feb.

Navy Public Works Bill

The Senate and the House this week approved the conference report on H. R. 3741, a bill authorizing expenditure of \$281,060,000 for buildings, accessories, and services for the Navy. The bill now goes to the President.

As itemized, \$4,000,000 will be used for amphibious training facilities; \$50,000,000 for aviation shore facilities; \$23,000,000 for storage buildings; \$92,000,000 for ordnance facilities; \$92,260,000 for personnel training and for housing; \$5,000,000 for shore radio facilities; \$800,000 for the Naval Research Laboratory; and \$14,000,000 for miscellaneous structures.

Naval Chaplains School

Williamsburg, Va. — Chaplain C. A. Neyman, USN, Officer-in-Charge of the Naval Training School (Chaplains) presided at the graduating exercises of Class 26-43 16 Jan. The invocation was pronounced by Chaplain J. J. Wallace, USNR.

Chaplain J. V. Claypool, USNR, Senior Chaplain, Naval Training Station, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., delivered the address to the graduates.

Class 26-43's graduates are as follows: Benson C. Barrett, Leonard W. Holmberg, J. Albert Billy, Emanuel J. Katter, Lawrence W. Burk, David W. Reese, Jr., John J. Daley, Herman D. Schneider, Harry P. Farr, John J. Sheehy, James A. Fifield, Milford J. Sheldahl, Robert D. Goodill, John J. Wallace, Joseph S. Haller, Vincent A. Walsh, Vernon N. Henderson.

Marine Corps Confirmations

The President late last week nominated Brig. Gen. DeWitt Peck, USMC, for temporary promotion to major general. General Peck previously had been given a recess appointment as major general when he was assigned as assistant commandant of the Marine Corps.

Named for temporary promotion to brigadier general at the same time were Col. Gerald C. Thomas and Col. William E. Riley.

The following were nominated for appointment as second lieutenants in the Regular Marine Corps:

Robert P. Smith, Jay T. Nichols, Carl E. Walker, Pl. Sgt. A. K. Alford, William L. Eubank, Jr., William H. Dennen, Bevan G. Cass, Charles H. Scholfield.

All of the nominations above were confirmed this week.

Navy Nominations Submitted

Names of three captains for advancement to temporary rank of rear admiral, of two junior officers for permanent promotion and of a number of officers for appointment in the Regular Navy have been submitted to the Senate.

Captains nominated for promotion to rear admiral, temporary, are: Harold B. Sallada, Thomas E. Hipp (SC), and Don P. Moon.

Lt. (jg) Robert C. Sleight was named for promotion to lieutenant with rank from 28 Jan. 1942.

Ens. Elbert D. Sprott, jr., was named for advancement to lieutenant (jg) with rank from 2 Dec. 1941.

Nominated for appointment as ensign, Regular Navy, were the following Reserve officers: John W. Pickens, Melvin C. Roach, Frederick E. Woodward, Richard C. Harper, George E. Thode, D-V(G), and Russell G. Delaney, A-V(N). Ensign Thode was named for appointment in the Supply Corps.

Named for appointment as assistant surgeons, with rank of lieutenant (jg) were:

G. S. Olmsted	J. H. Kurre
W. L. Jaquith	E. K. Smith
J. J. Courtney	H. M. Brown
E. R. Graff	R. M. Whitlock
J. D. Wharton	J. T. Jackson
H. O. Musser	M. B. Gustafson
J. B. Cummins	P. F. Christenson
D. E. Owens	F. P. Allen, jr.
R. E. Kirsch	R. C. Doolittle
H. M. Wertheimer	P. E. Arioli, jr.
W. W. Wilson	G. M. Cravey
D. F. Bew	H. D. Gilliam
A. Breckenridge	J. B. Dominey, jr.
W. R. Nesbitt, jr.	C. H. Wilson
A. P. Turner	J. S. Haimsohn
R. S. Sherman, jr.	L. M. Cartall
R. S. Stryker	V. J. Rizzo
E. R. Woodward	C. H. Alper
R. J. McNamara	R. E. Leigh, jr.
C. S. White	W. D. Dannacher
W. J. Baker	W. H. Boswell
R. A. Donald	R. E. Switzer
W. F. Nichols	S. A. Minton, jr.
J. R. Green	R. M. Campbell
B. W. Truscott	R. M. Kash
T. H. Willcockson	J. L. Barrett
J. A. Kauffman	S. W. Rose
K. S. Alfred	L. E. Smale
P. J. Parker	J. J. Fluhrer
F. A. Cersosimo	J. W. Sargent
W. V. Young	W. G. Wiest
M. A. Baker	W. H. Jarvis, jr.
P. C. Boninger	W. A. Roush
I. Sarnoff	R. L. Boyd
T. C. Seymour	B. F. Edwards
W. E. Byrd	R. G. Fisher

The Senate later confirmed all of these nominations except that of Captain Moon, whose nomination was not submitted until a few days later than the others and in addition confirmed the nominations for promotion to flag rank listed on page 603 of the 15 Jan. issue, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

USS Moale Launched

A new destroyer named in honor of Lt. Edward Moale, jr., a deceased officer of the United States Navy, was launched in Kearny, New Jersey, on 16 Jan., being the first ship to come off those ways in 1944. Her sponsor was Mrs. Edward-Semple Moale, wife of Lt. Comdr. Moale, USNR, only child of the officer for whom the ship was named. Many members of the Moale family made the trip from Baltimore to be present at the ceremony.

Lieutenant Moale, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, Class of 1887, made his two years' cruise in the Vandalia, during which time he was a member of the Naval party which made the first survey of Pearl Harbor. He was later on duty as an instructor in the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery at the Naval Academy. As an officer of the USS Helena he took part in the naval actions against the Spanish forces in Cuba, and in the Philippine Insurrection he rendered valuable services to his country, both ashore and afloat.

Naval Ordnance Plant

A new Naval Ordnance Plant was commissioned at Milledgeville, Ga., 14 January by Rear Adm. G. F. Hussey, jr., USN, who announced that the plant had become a unit of the Navy for production of fuzes.

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.

Sea Service Casualties

Casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, announced from 17 through 22 Jan., inclusive, brought the total since the war began to 15,520 dead, 7,206 wounded, 8,562 missing and 4,284 prisoners of war.

Sgt. R. J. Wyss, USMCR, previously reported dead is now reported wounded. Other announcements this week include the following:

DEAD	
OFFICER PERSONNEL	
U. S. Naval Reserve	
Ens. J. R. Anderson	Ens. G. B. Gannett,
Ens. E. B. Degenkolb,	Jr.
Lt. J. B. Forstenberg	Ens. J. M. Williams
U. S. Marine Corps	
1st Lt. J. F. Bierly	*1st Lt. D. B. Moore
2nd Lt. E. A. Mat-	*Capt. J. A. Nichols
thews, Jr.	2nd Lt. W. J. Olson
1st Lt. George More-	*Capt. G. M. Pickers
head	

ENLISTED PERSONNEL	
U. S. Navy	
F2c C. R. Anderson	PhM2c W. W. Me-
+Molderie D. G. Bond	Guffin
+MM1c F. E. Branch-	+RM1c T. W. Porch
and	+S2c B. W. Prevatt
PhM2c R. P. Gilmore	PhM3c G. V. Rix
PhM1c J. K. Hilde-	AOM2c B. C. Rollins
brand	+CMsmith Elmer
+WT2c O. C. Mc-	Shapry
Creedy	+BM2c R. L. Smith
U. S. Naval Reserve	
S1c L. E. Aucoin	AMM3c S. B. Labo
S1c F. A. Balconis	S2c A. G. Marbury
AMM2c J. H. Camp-	S2c A. M. Moriondo
bell	HA1c J. D. Mos-
MM1c Rowe Clark	brucker
+GM3c F. A. Darst	PhM2c T. J. Murphy
S2c E. T. Downey	HA2c I. L. Rogers
S1c P. I. Fillmore	+RM3c B. L. Vander-
F3c P. E. Foed	kamp
CM1c L. O. Hoberg	HA1c H. F. Watkins

U. S. Marine Corps	
Cpl. M. R. Barrows	Pfc. H. B. Browning
Pfc. E. R. Baumbach	Cpl. R. M. Burilj
Pfc. J. D. Benson	Cpl. T. D. Cain, jr.
-/Pfc. P. L. Blevins	Pvt. J. P. Campbell
S. Sgt. W. J. Bordel-	Svt. G. E. Carlson
on	Cpl. F. S. Cecchini
Cpl. C. W. Bowie, jr.	Pfc. George Chacon
Sgt. S. M. Brown	Cpl. W. J. Chappell

(Continued on Next Page)



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Cpl. A.
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Cpl. P.
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Pfc. R.
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Prt. L.
Sgt. J.
Pfc. M.

2nd Lt
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Capt. B
jr.
Capt. V
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Capt. A
Maj. W
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Sea Service Casualties

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/P. Sgt. W. J. Clark, Jr.
Pfc. W. J. Farat
Sgt. C. E. Pomby
Pfc. W. E. Fred-
erick
Pvt. P. S. Haraldson
Pfc. J. H. Hastings
Pfc. R. A. Higuera
Cpl. C. S. Hodgson
Cpl. Carl Hopp, Jr.
Pfc. A. H. Jarrett
Pfc. H. K. Jordan, sr.
Pfc. D. V. Kantulis
Pfc. J. Kellner
Pvt. D. L. Kerley
Pfc. R. C. Kountzman
Pfc. R. J. Lawrence
Pfc. G. H. Lind
Sgt. C. D. Lowe
Cpl. C. V. Lowery
Sgt. L. L. Loyall
Pvt. M. J. Lyntton
Pfc. J. W. Mang
Sgt. J. J. Maples
Pfc. E. M. McPhee
Pfc. R. P. Miller
Pfc. A. R. Millick
Pfc. J. K. Mohriang

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

Pfc. E. F. Andervich
Pfc. C. K. Ary
Pfc. J. E. Ault
Pfc. O. L. Bange
Pfc. D. L. Bertische
Pfc. N. J. Cancilla
Pvt. W. J. Carli, Jr.
Pvt. J. S. Castle, Jr.
Pvt. E. D. Coble
Pvt. P. J. Connery
Pvt. A. C. Daley
Pfc. J. L. DeMarsche
Cpl. A. F. J. Gagne
Cpl. F. B. Garde
Pfc. L. R. Gerringer
Pfc. John Gilbo
Pfc. W. E. Gilbert
Pfc. Michael Green
Pvt. H. O. Grey
Pfc. E. K. Gunter
Pfc. H. L. Hawkins
Pvt. W. W. Hicks
Pfc. J. E. Hill
Pvt. Otha Hill
Cpl. P. J. Holland
Pvt. L. D. Huguet
Pfc. J. M. Jansen
Pvt. H. C. Johnson, Jr.
Pvt. H. O. Jorgensen
Pvt. A. L. Kowalsky
Pfc. C. J. Kubarski
Pfc. R. A. Landstrom
Pfc. J. P. Langan
Pvt. W. A. Larson
Pvt. L. L. Livingston
Sgt. J. W. Mahoney
Pfc. M. J. Mayer

Pfc. Francis Mat-thews

Pfc. G. J. McDermott
Sgt. C. G. McGuire
Pfc. W. S. McKay
Pvt. H. E. Miller
Pfc. Charles Monta-gue
Pfc. R. L. Motz
Pvt. J. W. Mulligan
Pvt. T. L. Mulrone
Pvt. T. J. Munn
Pfc. J. M. Norris
Pvt. T. J. Painter
Cpl. G. A. Paluch
Cpl. O. R. Paredes
Cpl. S. R. Parsons
Pfc. T. E. Price
1st Sgt. D. H. Quinn
Cpl. A. L. Rasmussen
S. Sgt. W. P. Rollins
Pfc. F. J. Russell
Pfc. Harold Schempf
Pfc. G. G. Seag
Pfc. L. P. Silfies
Cpl. R. A. Snyder
Pfc. W. H. Soeters
Pfc. H. J. Sullivan
Pfc. T. N. Tarrant
Pfc. G. H. Trout
Pfc. D. E. Ward
Sup. Sgt. Page War-ren
G. Sgt. R. H. Whar-ton
Pvt. R. L. Whately
Pfc. J. R. Young

WOUNDED

OFFICER PERSONNEL

U. S. Marine Corps

2nd Lt. F. N. Collins
2nd Lt. F. L. Day
2nd Lt. L. H. Fergu-
son, Jr.

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

Capt. H. P. Anderson, Jr.
Capt. V. L. Bartram
1st Lt. N. T. Berg
1st Lt. T. E. Black
1st Lt. W. R. Bliss
1st Lt. R. H. Bollum
1st Lt. Edward Bonk
Capt. A. R. Cason
Maj. W. C. Chamber-
lin
2nd Lt. A. B. Cochrell

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2nd Lt. W. C. Idle
2nd Lt. T. H. Ivary
2nd Lt. G. F. Kern
1st Lt. S. C. Key
1st Lt. Dean Ladd
2nd Lt. L. B. Larsen
2nd Lt. J. C. Lefebvre
1st Lt. R. J. Marion
2nd Lt. B. W. Miller

Capt. Warren Morris
1st Lt. A. W. Norvik
1st Lt. W. E. Nygren
2nd Lt. W. E. Pinch, Jr.
1st Lt. J. O. R. Schulte
1st Lt. M. A. Traylor, Jr.
2nd Lt. L. E. Vlach
Capt. M. R. Williams
1st Lt. S. R. Windham

MISSING

OFFICER PERSONNEL

U. S. Navy

Lt. T. P. McGrath
Comdr. C. H. Ostrom

U. S. Naval Reserve

Lt. (Jg) G. S. Brooks, Lt. (Jg) T. J. Cunningham
Lt. R. W. Carlson Ens. D. G. Hardin

Lt. (Jg) Hyman Goodman
Ens. L. E. Hastings, Jr.
Lt. (Jg) J. H. Keith
Lt. W. R. Larson
Lt. J. H. Lassiter
Lt. Robert Lorenz

Ens. P. M. Lowthian
Ens. J. G. Malen
Lt. V. E. H. Nieb-
ruegge
Ens. H. C. Nylund
Lt. (Jg) G. A. Racette
Ens. W. L. Simmons
Ens. J. A. Warren

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

Maj. Gregory Boyington
Capt. D. R. Jenkins

* Previously reported Missing.
† Previously reported Prisoner of War.
/-Previously reported Wounded.

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Total Casualties

The latest announced casualties of the United States Armed Forces from the outbreak of the war total 139,858, the Office of War Information reported 15 Jan. This total includes: Dead, 32,078; Wounded, 45,595; Missing, 32,478; Prisoners of War, 29,707. Of these 1,619 have died in prison camps, mostly in Japanese-occupied territory.

The War Department report (as of 23 Dec. 1943) shows Army casualties totaling 105,229. The Navy Department report (as of 14 Jan. 1944) shows total casualties: Navy, 25,079; Marine Corps, 9,108; and Coast Guard, 442.



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Figuring to anticipate contingencies and casualties . . . What reserve strength? What quantities of medical supplies?

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1883.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1944

"It is clear that a system of organized international cooperation for the maintenance of peace must be based upon the willingness of the cooperating nations to use force, if necessary, to keep the peace."—JAMES V. FORRESTAL.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory.
2. Assurance now that personnel and equipment for our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained after the present war at such strength as the responsible heads of those Services determine necessary to assure this nation against future aggressors.
3. Protection of Service personnel, active and retired, against undue reductions in their pay through imposition of the Victory tax and income taxes.
4. Institution of studies looking toward the protection and development of just post-war systems of promotion for personnel of the permanent establishments.
5. Strengthening of the post war status of the National Guard and Reserves to assure their efficiency and permanency with continuance of full training facilities after the war.
6. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

WHILE it was to have been expected it nevertheless will be a matter of supreme satisfaction to our Armed Forces wherever they may be that Secretary Stimson has indicated that General MacArthur will be retained in active service in spite of the fact that he has reached the statutory age for retirement. General MacArthur was recalled from voluntary retirement in order to command the United States Army Forces in the Far East. His magnificent defense of Luzon against overwhelming numbers and his withdrawal by direction of the President to Australia to command the Allied forces were the beginning of a remarkable strategical and tactical operation. With totally inadequate numbers he prevented the conquest of Australia and as he himself has said, it was only through the help of God that he drove the enemy back on his heels. Because of the Roosevelt-Churchill strategy to defeat Germany first it was impossible to provide General MacArthur with any adequate strength, yet in spite of his weakness he began offensive operations, which uniformly were successful. When cooperation with the Navy in the person of Admiral Halsey was arranged, the offensive was pursued with even greater vigor and the results are apparent in the accomplishments to date. Admiral Halsey has spoken with satisfaction of his association with the General and there is promise as a result of the conferences of the Washington authorities with the Naval Commander and Lt. Gen. Kenney that a new campaign is in contemplation. This General MacArthur will lead and the prospect is that he will make a longer step toward Tokyo with the greater strength with which he will be provided than has been possible up to this time. To General MacArthur the country is extending its best wishes on his birthday anniversary and expressing its reliance on him to do his part in bringing Japan to her knees.

WHATEVER the character and extent of the authority for the enforcement of peace which is to be confided to the international system slowly being developed in the discussions between the United Nations, it is apparent that the plans of the President and his military advisers contemplate reliance upon strong ground, sea and air forces to insure post-war American safety. The yardstick which will determine the size of these forces is made up of the needs required for the protection of our territory and interests, the preservation of the western Hemisphere from invasion, and the discharge of the world obligations we had prior to, and those we will incur as a result of the war. Those obligations promise to be far more extensive than is generally appreciated. They may include temporary garrisoning of Germany, perhaps of Japan, though the task as to the latter may be turned over to the Chinese. They will require stationing of troops on bases which we hold under lease from Great Britain and which we will obtain possibly on the West African bulge in order to safeguard the American continents in these days of air war, and certainly in the Pacific, where through island occupation we will control Japan. It is not proposed that the United States shall be transformed into a military power, because such a power inevitably moves toward aggression. But it will be a power of such strength in troops, ships, bases and industrial facilities that no Hitler or Hirohito would dare to attack us or to disturb peace. Possession of such resources would enable us to respond to a call of the international system when functioning, for contribution to a police force to be used against a threatener of peace. A program such as this would have been scouted as imperialistic before Pearl Harbor, but the lessons of the dread struggle in which we are engaged, and its cost in blood and treasure, have burned into the consciousness of our leaders that if we are to survive we must be strong. Therefore, our military, naval and air experts are endeavoring to vision the situation which will exist when victory shall have been won, and are estimating the requirements it will necessitate. Secretary Knox at Cleveland on 14 January sensibly observed that few would deny the unspeakable folly of the theory that we are more likely to resort to war, or become involved in war, because we are reasonably prepared against the danger of war, and he advocated military training for our youth to harden them and to fit them to serve in the Army or Navy. From this reservoir could be drawn the lads to supplement the regular establishments which would comprise anywhere from 1 to 2 million men. The Navy would retain the major part of the ships in service or building, but many would be decommissioned, and those on the active list would be divided between the two oceans, with the more formidable in the Pacific. The air force likewise would retain its latest machines, but because of progressive improvement it necessarily would have to be supplied constantly with new equipment. Vice Chairman Wilson of the War Production Board insists that the United States must maintain at all times leadership in the technical and operational superiority of the implements of war, and Maj. Gen. L. H. Campbell, Jr., Army Chief of Ordnance, has urged that we mount our national policy upon the solid fact of an industrial and also a research capacity for war. With the various arms of the Government busily engaged in post war military planning, it would seem that the country would be in a position after peace shall come to defend itself, and by the existence of its power to make an aggressor state wary about an act that might provoke our attack.

Service Humor

Only a "White" Lie

The Texas-born captain of an all-Texas company in North Africa told his men: "Our job here is to promote good neighborliness, among other things. We've got to humor the natives. If they say Africa is bigger than Texas, agree with them!"
—Golden Field Beacon.

Proper Insignia

A girl turned up at work the other day wearing two officers' silver bars pinned to her sweater. One of her office mates asked, "Is your boy friend a captain?" "Goodness, no," she said. "Two lieutenants."
—Fifth Service Command News.

When Cat's Away . . .

Lt. Anderson: "How long have you been working in this office?"
Sgt. Skarset: "Ever since I saw you get out of the jeep up front."
—Kodiak Bear.

Will Insure Quiet

Doctor: "Your husband must have absolute quiet. Here is a sleeping powder."
Lady: "When do I give it to him?"
Doctor: "You don't give it to him. You take it yourself."
—Jefferson Barracks.

A pinch of salt is greatly improved by dropping it into a stein of beer.

Could Use Dogs

First Mess Sergeant: "I have my KP's trained so they eat out of my hand."
Second Mess Sergeant: "Saves a lot of dishwashing, doesn't it?"
—Daily Tropics.

Saved By a Hair

1st Sgt.: "There is only one thing that keeps you from being a bare-faced liar."
Pvt.: "What is that?"
Sgt.: "Your mustache."
—Range Finder.

Won't Stand For It

Two American soldiers in Egypt lived for months on dehydrated beef, dehydrated milk, dehydrated butter and vegetables. Visiting a Cairo museum they saw their first mummy.
"This is going too far," exclaimed one of the men. "Now they're dehydrating women!"
—Exchange.

Little Willie, now GI,
Told the Sarge a little lie;
Went to sick call in the morn,
Told the Doc he had a corn.
Little Willie was too slick—
Now he swings a GI pick.
—Kodiak Bear.

Wise Suggestion

A Gestapo leader was told that he had been promoted to be protector of a city in Czechoslovakia.
"Thank you," he said with a heil. "Now what should be my first duty?"
"I suggest," growled his superior, "that you notify your nearest of kin."
—Scott Field Broadcaster.

A pink elephant is a beast of bourbon.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

H.L.E.—There are at present no means by which you can obtain a permanent commission in the Regular Army. Not being a graduate of a pharmacy college, you are not entitled to appointment in the Pharmacy Corps. There are no Regular Army appointments in the Medical Administrative Corps which exists only as a reserve component.

A. W. T.—The War Department has no intention, at the present time, of authorizing any advancements of chief warrant officers to the third or fourth pay periods. The curtailment of direct commissions has not caused this policy to be changed.

D.J.R.—Unless you took the Army-wide warrant officer examination of 3-4 March, 1942, you cannot be on the eligible list for appointment as warrant officer, Regular Army. The eligible lists set up as a result of that examination will continue for the duration. After the war, it is probable another test will be given.

A.T.F.—If your friend completes 20 years' service before retirement, he is eligible to retire in rank held at time of retirement, temporary or permanent. His retired pay will not necessarily be the pay of rank held at time of retirement (unless he held it six full months), but will be 75% of his average monthly base and longevity pay for the last six months of service before retirement.

W.E.B.—On the basis of the data in your letter we should say that you are entitled to retire with pay of fourth pay period since all of your service was commissioned service.

C.W.J.—The War Department, as you point out, does not desire requests for overseas service. However, under present plans the bulk of the Army—and that includes many "limited service" men—will be overseas by the end of 1944.

In The Journal

One Year Ago

North Africa: In the course of sweeps off the Tunisian coast by medium bombers and fighters, a large schooner was bombed and attacks were made on two escorted formations of enemy transport planes. Seven of the transports and two of the escorting fighters were shot down.

10 Years Ago

Comdr. and Mrs. Timothy J. Keleher are in Washington for several days and are at the Wardman Park Hotel.

25 Years Ago

Col. Fitzhugh Lee, who has been stationed at Leon Springs, Texas, has been ordered to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Lee, who has been spending some time in Washington at the Shoreham, has joined Colonel Lee in Atlanta and is staying at the Georgian Terrace Hotel.

50 Years Ago

The mother-in-law of the Mikado of Japan, who has recently been quite ill, has pulled through, despite the fact that she was attended by 423 physicians.

80 Years Ago

A Mr. Leetch has invented a new composition for preserving the bottoms of iron ships from the accumulation of barnacles and seaweeds. His plan is to apply a coating of gutta-percha cement in a liquid state, and while it is hot to place over it sheets of glass, bent to the required form, which are pressed on and firmly secured by iron bolts.

Army Promotions (Continued from Preceding Page)

1st Lt. to Capt.—Cont.

A. J. Carlson, FD
W. S. Warren, MC
J. A. Buchanan, FA
C. F. Thomas, CE
M. L. Lindsey, CE
L. P. Morgan, CE
C. H. Rulfs, jr., CE
M. E. Switzer, CE
G. Brooks, CE
J. C. Ware, SC
R. C. Edwards, QMC
C. S. Hutzler, QMC
J. O'Connell, FA
C. E. Murray, OD
P. W. Brearly, CMP
P. H. Sanstrum, QMC
W. J. Taber, TC
H. R. Andrews, AC
F. J. McElrath, MC
J. T. Monaco, MC
R. A. Olson, Inf.
R. V. Loftus, CE
S. S. Grant, MC
E. Wilson, QMC
L. B. Screen, CE
M. B. Jones, AUS
F. V. Miller, OD
E. H. Koplon, FA
W. N. Craig, CAC
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T. F. McLarty, jr., Inf.
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C. J. Naggi, Inf.
D. F. Matthews, FA
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W. D. Close, FA
C. L. Ankele, FA
W. B. Spencer, CAC
O. M. Brown, Inf.
H. T. Lewis, Inf.
J. L. Sweeney, jr., MAC
C. H. King, OD
H. M. Wright, Inf.
W. E. Dybowski, MAC
E. Stansbury, Inf.
J. D. Foote, AC
R. J. Gibbons, FA
I. Rich, MAC
J. B. Pontilliz, Inf.
B. B. Caffery, Inf.
J. M. O'Neill, MAC
F. A. Britt, QMC
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W. O. Hodges, jr., FA
G. E. James, AC
W. B. Robertson, FA
A. P. Adams, jr., Inf.
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H. D. Colyer, AC
O. C. Souders, Inf.
F. D. Pollard, TC
R. A. Goodman, Inf.
W. R. McNabb, AC
N. R. Esh, AC
R. A. Lindberg, jr., AC
R. J. Risting, Cav.
I. Adelman, QMC
J. M. Pendergast, FA
V. J. Slomka, Inf.
A. T. Cauley, AUS
K. D. Ray, FA
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H. L. James, FA
A. M. West, FA
J. E. Tweedy, AC
E. F. Marczak, FA
H. R. Kinreed, AC
T. A. Gibbons, Inf.
J. K. Kerr, Inf.
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T. H. Harvey, Inf.
C. O. Parker, CE
J. R. Burdick, AGD
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E. L. Farley, FA
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THE RUMBLE OF TANKS
THE ZOOMING OF PLANES
THE CRACK OF RIFLES
THE ROAR OF CANNON

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—When the Soviet-Polish dispute is settled, and there now is promise that it will be shortly, another step will have been taken toward making unbreakable the ties binding the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain. It is not generally realized that the diplomatic moves made in the past are links designed to effect this situation. There was first of all, the constant effort, supplemented by Lend-Lease, to convince Marshal Stalin and his people that their western Allies were sincere in the purpose to use all their resources in cooperation with Russia's, to subjugate Hitler. After numerous exchanges, there was the conference at Moscow where Secretary Hull negotiated the notable agreements for collaboration in the prosecution of the war and cooperation in the post-war world. There was the Teheran conference attended by the President, Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill, which resulted from the Moscow conference and where was expanded the Hull understandings. As Secretary Stimson has confirmed, there was complete Anglo-American military collaboration arranged at the Quebec Conference last August-September, and at Teheran the plans formulated in the Canadian city "met a powerful reinforcement of opinion from the great authority of Marshal Stalin."

Since those meetings, the United Nations have been disturbed largely by the inventions of German propaganda, which culminated in the publication by Pravda, the Red Party organ, of a dispatch allegedly dated Cairo, reporting Anglo-German peace negotiations, and by statements of the Polish Government-in-Exile and the Soviet Union showing apparently irreconcilable differences between them, which if continued, would seriously undermine the collaboration of the latter with the United States and Great Britain. Why Pravda was permitted to print the item the President has described as a mystery, but it was immediately denied by the British Government, and the denial was broadcast throughout the Soviet Union. Apprehensive as Russia is that she will be left to fight Germany alone—Secretary Stimson said the suggestion that Germany would surely fall apart from the pounding it is undergoing from Russia and the air, was merely wishful thinking—and without Allies be attacked by Japan, it is not surprising at her sensitiveness to any rumor of abandonment and her anxiety for reassurance. Officially, she could not make inquiries—they would show distrust—and the Russian method is to proceed indirectly as, for instance, by Pravda's publication of the separate peace rumor, and note the reaction thereto. Now she has gotten reassurance, and it is satisfactory. More than this, publication of the item would spur the United States and Great Britain to speeding the establishment of the second front. The Red Army is now carrying on an offensive which can last until General Mud takes control of the situation in the spring in much of the occupied territory. If there is to be synchronization of operations as agreed upon at Teheran, the Anglo-American forces, reinforced by the French, must attack on the western and Mediterranean coasts of Europe during February and March, or postpone such action until the latter part of May. Naturally, Stalin is anxious that the invasions be launched now since this would lessen German resistance to his Armies. But he is aware that time is required for preparation, and as he knows the date when we will strike, and is aware of the intensification of the bombing of Germany, it is reasonable to assume the Russian publicity has been directed solely to seeing that there shall be no delay beyond the time fixed.

When Secretary Hull made his tender of mediation to the Russian Government, it was done in compliance with the request of the Polish Government-in-Exile, and in full accord with the relations established with Russia under the agreements he had negotiated at Moscow. This action was the first implementation of those agreements, and thus has a significance that cannot be overrated. The agreements set up machinery—a combined mission in London—for ensuring the closest cooperation between the three signatory governments in the examination of European questions arising as the war develops, and further provided for the continuance of tripartite consultations through the existing diplomatic channels. Secretary Hull preferred to use the latter method of approaching Moscow in regard to Poland, and this would seem to have been desirable because as the Polish dispute has been a continuing one it might not be regarded as "arising as the war develops." Undoubtedly, the London mission has been serviceable, but Mr. Hull is a believer in direct action and hence his offer of mediation. It is not true that this Government has objected to the Russo-Czech alliance, nor has Britain. It would seem the latter has proved willing to scrap her traditional policy of considering France, Belgium and Holland as her sphere of influence, although some of her statesmen hold this change is undesirable unless Russia refrains from creating a sphere of influence comprising Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Yugo-Slavia. However, the Russo-Czech alliance was based upon the Anglo-Russian Treaty, and Britain has offered no objection to Poland's adherence to it. This necessarily is gratifying to Moscow.

The important thing that has come out of the exchanges of irritating notes between the Soviet Union and the Polish Government-in-Exile is the former's repudiation of its purpose to promote and recognize a "free Poland." At stake are the relatively minor questions of the personnel of the Polish Government-in-Exile, and the boundary line between the two countries. In order to establish the latter, and the Soviet Government by announcing its willingness to accept the Curzon line, has made a long step in that direction, it is first necessary that diplomatic relations be reestablished between the two Governments so that they can negotiate. This is the aim of Secretary Hull as it is that of England, and to realize it was the purpose of his offer of mediation. It is assumed that the men who make up the Government-in-Exile will prove willing to sacrifice their personal interests in the greater interest of their country, and if this should prove correct then Russia will recognize the reorganized Government and the boundary line can be adjusted. In fact, Premier Mikolajczyk has stated that "the question of the line is not so important. The greatest problem is to get security for the Polish population." If Poland should receive Prussia and part of Silesia by cession from defeated Germany, which Russia would favor, it would seem that the problem of security would be at least partially solved. In all these negotiations, however, the fact cannot be disregarded that security is the aim of all the nations. That Mr. Hull proposes shall be attained ultimately through the international peace system to which the Great Powers were committed by the Moscow agreements.

Prime Minister Churchill's conference with General de Gaulle at Marrakesh, Morocco, was for the purpose of adjusting the relations between the British and American Governments and the French National Liberation Committee. De Gaulle is animated by two purposes, to secure full recognition of his Committee as the governing power of France, and participation of his army in the invasion of Europe coupled with the supply of munitions to the underground personnel in the homeland. Both Mr. Churchill and de Gaulle expressed satisfaction with the conversation they held, and as a result of the negotiations a start has been made toward better relations between the Committee and the Anglo-American nations. However, the United States still clings to its policy of not forcing any leader on the French people; and of permitting them to express their choice when they are free. So far as the use of the French Army is concerned, there is no doubt it would be welcomed as part of the invading force. It will be subject to allied command as are the French troops operating in Italy. Arms will be supplied to the patriots in France as they are being furnished to the Yugo-Slavians and Greeks, but we must first be convinced that they will not be employed for

vengeful attack upon the Frenchmen with whom they differ, and thus precipitate civil war. What we hope for is a France which when gradually liberated will have peace among its people, this for their own welfare as also for the assistance they can furnish in forcing Germany to surrender.

Not only the United States but other Pan-American Governments are convinced that German inspiration and aid were responsible for the revolution in Bolivia, and tied up with these activities was the Argentine Government. In view of the facts that have been gathered, it is unlikely that the Junta at La Paz will receive diplomatic recognition. Gratifyingly offsetting the attitude of Bolivia and Argentina is the visit to Washington of President Isaias Medina Angarita of Venezuela. President Roosevelt gave a state dinner in his honor, and Senor Medina made an address to Congress which was enthusiastically received. In the course of his eloquent remarks he spoke of the solid character of Venezuelan-American relations and expressed the fervent wishes of his people for a prompt and decisive victory of the United Nations. Unquestionably, what the distinguished statesman said will have a powerful effect upon all other Pan-American states, including Argentina and Bolivia.

Army Ground Forces—HEADQUARTERS, AGF—Officers who reported for duty at headquarters during the past week include Col. Albert S. J. Stovall, Jr., Cav., to the Ground Requirements Section; Col. Clifford C. Gregg; GSC, to Ground G-1 Section; Lt. Col. Harry H. Semmes, Cav., Ground G-3 Section; Capt. Robert R. McDonald, FA, Ground G-3 Section; 1st Lt. Henry A. DuFlon, AGD, Ground AG Section.

Lt. Col. H. F. Crawford, CAC, AATC, Fort Eustis, Va., and Major Charles F. Hasty, CAC, Antiaircraft Command, Richmond, Va., were at headquarters last week, conferring with staff members.

FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL—Terming each battle as the opportunity for every branch of service to coordinate its efforts with all others, Major William S. McElhenny told the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense that "teamwork" would be the key to success and the better the team the nearer the victory. Speaking before the women's organization at Washington, D. C., Major McElhenny, now assigned to the Office of the Commanding General, Field Artillery School, explained the importance of the varied units in an offensive drive.

"The Field Artillery assists both tanks and the Infantry with its fire power," he said. "One helps the other." Major McElhenny, who was the representative of the Commanding General, 1st Armored Division on General Dwight Eisenhower's staff while the African invasion was planned, spoke at length on that campaign and lauded the work of the WAC and Red Cross. He explained in detail various front line incidents and had high praise for the Infantry which, he said, now comprises about one-fifth of the Army.

AIRBORNE COMMAND—Combined Airborne-Troop Carrier maneuvers at Camp Mackall, N. C., have indicated that an army combat force can now be provided ready to fight and stay in action in a manner not possible before developments of the Airborne activities.

That is the opinion of Brig. Gen. Leo Donovan, Commanding General of the Airborne Command. "The use of airborne parachute and glider troops," he said, "has proved practical and effective. The elements of speed, surprise and striking power, combined with the transportation of ground forces by troop carrier aircraft, has produced an Army combat force never before possible."

General Donovan directed the recent maneuvers with Brig. Gen. Frederick W. Evans, Commanding the Troop Carrier Command, acting as co-director.

The operation was designed to test the ability of the two Commands in assembling, transporting, landing and air-resupplying an entire airborne division to a limited area and then testing whether the combined forces could operate effectively as a combat force.

Approximately 6,000 airborne troops were landed, including fully equipped Infantry, Field Artillery, Engineers, Signal and Medical aid men. In addition to ferrying airborne troops, the Troop Carrier Command coordinated their efforts with a provisional tactical air division which supported the airborne attack by bombing and strafing highway and railroad bridges to isolate the entire area in which the invasion forces landed.

The combat troops landed with enough equipment to operate for two days. They were resupplied with ammunition, gasoline, food, medical supplies and other materials necessary for a tactical operation by the Troop Carrier transports shuttling back and forth between the battle area and supply dumps which were located in strategic spots and camouflaged against enemy attack.

Although weather conditions included rain, snow and freezing temperatures, the maneuver was a tactical success.

ANTIAIRCRAFT COMMAND—Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Green, USA, Commanding General, Antiaircraft Command, and Col. Clarence H. Schabacker, GSC, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, Antiaircraft Command, visited antiaircraft artillery units assigned to the Second Army in the Tennessee maneuver area during the past week.

Maj. Gen. Virgil L. Peterson, USA, The Inspector General, visited AA headquarters last week to confer with General Green. Other recent visitors included: Maj. Gen. John L. Homer, AUS; Brig. Gen. Paul B. Kelly, AUS; Lt. Col. Charles H. Scott, CAC; Lt. Col. Herman R. Smith, CAC; and Maj. Ralph H. Redford, CAC.

ARMORED COMMAND—Wooden tank trainers have been devised at the Armored Replacement Training Center to give preliminary instruction in tank driving. The controls are exact replicas of tank controls and are spring loaded to require proper pressure in manipulation. Designed by Lt. Col. John Carusone, the device permits close observation of the trainee, something which was difficult in the close confines of a tank.

Lt. Col. Harold S. Bibb, commanding officer of the 26th Tank Battalion, 16th Armored Division, has left Camp Chaffee, Ark., for an assignment in Washington, D. C. Colonel Bibb has served with the 8th Cavalry, the 1st Armored Regiment, and the Third Army.

The Armored Replacement Training Center, Fort Knox, Ky., has been lauded for its record in the sale of national service life insurance. The ARTC reports 99.5 per cent participation in the insurance program with an average policy of \$9,939.05.

Bureau of Yards and Docks—Rear Adm. Ben Moreell, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, recently inspected, at Schenectady, N. Y., the first of two mobile steam-electric power units constructed for the Bureau by the General Electric Co.

The unit comprises six specially built railway cars housing a complete steam-turbine generating station as well as the switchgear and transformer apparatus for controlling and distributing the 10,000 kilowatts of electric power it is capable of producing. The unit has no motive power of its own, but it can be hauled over the rails by a locomotive at speeds up to 40 miles per hour.

Generation is at 13,800 volts. The transformer included with the unit provides other voltages which correspond to those of the electric distribution system at any naval shore establishment where the unit may be needed.

Bureau of Ships—The Secretary of the Navy has designated Mrs. DeWitt C. Ramsey, the wife of Rear Admiral Ramsey, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, to sponsor the new aircraft carrier Hancock now under construction at the Fore River yard of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass.

The cruiser Duluth was launched 13 Jan. at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., Newport News, Va. The vessel was sponsored by Mrs. Edward H. Hatch, wife of the mayor of Duluth, Minn.

Five newly commissioned landing craft, LCIs, were sponsored 15 Jan. by the Travelers Aid Society of New York at ceremonies on a North River pier. The Navy Department granted sponsorship to the society in recognition of the aid it has given to traveling service men.

Quartermaster Corps—Col. Henry E. Tisdale, Post Commander at Fort Benjamin Harrison, had reported this week that during December more than 30,000 lbs of shortening, with value approximately \$5,000, was released for use elsewhere, because they had succeeded in securing all needed shortening from carcass fats handled by the fort Quartermaster.

He said that "the program does not end with the producing of shortening, but, after all cooking uses have been extracted, it is put in with other fats for the production of munitions." Six Mess Officers supervise 22 kitchens, and they reported that enough fat was rendered from meats handled, not only to supply present needs but also to provide an ample reserve.

Under a system devised by Maj. George H. Wilson, Mess Officer at Billings General Hospital, rendered fat, 10% lamb, plus 90% beef or pork was placed in large container and electrically whipped to produce a fine fluffy shortening.

Army Air Forces—In the latest long-range Flying Fortress assault upon German industry a new and improved version of the P-51 Mustang combat plane was sent into extend action.

Greater speed, longer range and a much higher service ceiling are outstanding characteristics of the improved plane. The speed of the original Mustang was approximately 400 miles an hour. This has been increased as has the service ceiling, now well over the original 30,000 feet. The weight also has been increased from the approximately 9,500 pounds of the early versions. As an escort fighter the plane is capable of efficient operation for long distances. In its role as bomber it is capable of carrying a 1,000 pound bomb load.

A recent British war commentary by Brig. Gen. Horace Sewell, C. M. G., D. S. O., notes that three-and-a-half years ago the Luftwaffe tried to reduce England by daylight and failed. They again failed by night bombing. He continues:

"American planes have set out to do to Germany what Germany was unable to do to England by daylight attack in September, 1940.

"The American losses, which have been heavy, cannot be judged altogether by figures. America has the means of replacement from factories untouched and unaffected by war. Germany's means of replacement of losses in fighters is growing less, and the targets of the Flying Fortresses and Liberators on Tuesday (11 Jan.) were the actual assembly plants for Luftwaffe fighters on which Germany has been concentrating to meet the growing Allied attack.

"Losses will not deter the Americans from following up with the particular method of attack for which they have organized and built up their Strategic Air Force in England; and the determination and courage with which the American airmen have pressed home their attack commands universal admiration, and has even received tribute from the Germans themselves.

"To attempt to minimize the percentage of Bombers lost in Tuesday's battle is uncalled-for and unnecessary. The Americans are not people to be diverted from their purpose, and the attacks will presumably continue whenever the weather is suitable. Their supplies of men and planes from home are assured, and in England they have what is probably the most highly organized operational base in the world."

Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale, commanding the 7th Air Force, recently told of the damage done Japanese island airfields in the Central Pacific. The recent addition of Mitchell medium bombers armed with 75-mm guns to the forces operating in the Marshalls group, he stated, greatly increased the efficiency of the 7th Air Force. At the same time he announced a new policy of that force of relieving bomber crews from combat duty after the completion of 30 missions over enemy territory. American bombers in that area, General Hale said, on 50 missions met 418 enemy planes and destroyed 119 of them in the air and on the ground, with 74 more listed as probables.

By the unorthodox and unintentional procedure of striking a Nazi fighter plane with the tail assembly of his P-47 Thunderbolt fighter, 2nd Lt. James B. Smith accounted for one of two enemy aircraft he downed on his ninth mission over enemy territory. Lieutenant Smith, who is an 8th Air Force fighter pilot, was flying with a formation of Thunderbolts escorting a large force of heavy bombers of the 8th Bomber Command on a mission over Solingen, Germany. Attacked by several Messerschmitt 109s, he climbed into the sun and banked sharply to avoid stalling and suddenly saw an enemy plane directly over him. Banking still more sharply to avoid a crash the tail of his plane smashed into the propeller and engine of the enemy plane which crashed a few moments later. Finding that he still had control of his plane, Lieutenant Smith returned to the battle and with a burst of machine gun fire shot down another of the enemy.

OFFICE OF FLYING SAFETY—The original Safety Section of the AAF has developed into the Office of Flying Safety, an organization numbering 550 officers, 300 enlisted men and 350 civilians.

To the divisions of this office, Prevention and Investigation, Medical, Flight Control, Research and Statistics and Regulation and Enforcement, goes much of the credit for holding to a comparatively low level the number of accidents and fatalities during the past year.

A recent report by the OWI on AAF accidents states that as prewar combat training is comparable in little more than name with wartime training the increase in these fatalities is not as marked as would seem.

"In general, the fatality rate in flying training is about the same as it was before," the report states, adding that this record is remarkable inasmuch as the training period has been greatly reduced and each instructor handles many more students.

Signal Corps—A reorganization of training at Camp Kohler this week transformed the old replacement training center into a unit training center, designed to train larger groups of men for field service.

The principal unit of the new organization is the 840th Signal Training Battalion. The battalion consists of 20 training companies, a headquarters company, and four provisional battalion headquarters teams. In addition to the 840th Battalion, commanded by Maj. W. J. Gannon, two separate signal construction companies, the 274th and 276th, have been added.

Col. Harry E. Storms will continue as the commanding officer of the Western Signal Corps Training Center. Included in its organization will be the Western Signal Corps Unit Training Center, at Camp Kohler, and the Western Signal Corps School at Davis, the latter remaining unchanged.

Lt. Col. Arthur J. Wehr, formerly executive officer under Colonel Storms, will command the new unit training center. Colonel Edward A. Allen retains command of the Western Signal Corps School, which will continue as a school for specialized and advanced training for certain designated trainees.

Lt. Col. Don L. Stevens, SC, has been relieved as Director of the Control Division, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, and reassigned as Special Assistant to Maj. Gen. William H. Harrison, Chief of the Procurement and Distribution Service.

Maj. Edson B. Snow, formerly on duty at the Lexington Signal Depot, has been assigned to the Procurement Division, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, and Maj. John W. Hubbell has been assigned to the Army Pictorial Service of the same office. Major Hubbell was formerly with the Special Services Division, Army Service Forces.

The 848th Signal Training Battalion from Camp Crowder, Mo., has arrived at the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center at Fort Monmouth, N. J., and its units have been divided between Camp Wood and Camp Edison. These units have replaced the 1st Regiment at Camp Edison and the 2nd Regiment at Camp Wood, which have been deactivated. Col. James R. Philbrook is commandant of the unit at Camp Wood, which will be the headquarters of the Battalion, while Lt. Col. Peter Smith, in charge at Camp Edison, is assistant commandant.

An unofficial but much appreciated citation for Public Relations and Signal Corps personnel from Neil Sullivan, a crack Pathe News cameraman in North Africa, has been received in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

In a letter written to the Pathe News headquarters in New York and forwarded to Washington, the veteran combat photographer said, in part:

"The Public Relations set up is perfect. Speed is their motto. We make the pictures and they assume responsibility from then on. 'The Signal Corps kids are doing a fine job. They live at the front, and are a fearless bunch. . . . They are in there punching all the time and learning fast.'"

More than 2,300 students have taken voluntary courses at the Fort Monmouth (N. J.) Study Center which offers off-duty instruction in 31 subjects. Started last April on an experimental basis, the program has now become permanent and popular, and it is anticipated that an increasing number of soldiers will avail themselves of the educational advantages offered. Courses are given in radio code and theory, physics, chemistry, all branches of mathematics, languages, office administration and cultural subjects.

Navy Trains British Flyers—One third of all British Naval pilots are receiving their training in the United States. Cap. Casper John, British Naval Attache, revealed at a press conference in Washington 14 Jan. Arrangements for this training, he said, were completed between the British Admiralty and the Navy Department in 1940. Lack of equipment in Great Britain, he said, made training in this country necessary.

Training is being given at eleven bases in the United States, the courses averaging from 13 to 14 months. The British utilized the "Tower" training program which had proven most effective. Under this plan arrangements were made to train pilots flying British naval planes obtained from the United States. Complete squadrons were trained and formed here, going over for immediate front line action.

Capt. John said that a large Fleet Air arm under the Direction of Admiral G. McLain, British Navy, had been established with a number of training centers. This, he stated, constitutes an "English Fleet Air Arm" based within the United States, each having a British Officer responsible for the men in training.

Speaking with reference to the operation of these training schools, Capt. John said, "Students, for the purposes of internal administration, discipline and training were entirely under the command of the United States' Commanding Officer of their Station. A British Naval Officer also being located there, acting as 'resident flying instructor.' He is the Commanding Officer's advisor on all questions pertaining to internal administration, and regarding the discipline of the students."

For purposes of external administration and pay; all are upon the books of the British Admiralty offices within the United States.

Upon completion of this training, Capt. John said, "students go as full fledged pilots to No. 738 Royal Naval Air Squadron where they receive a course designed to teach them any differences existing between British and United States Navy flight procedure." Following this, they are either sent to Squadrons forming here, or to the United Kingdom for assignment to the type of craft for which they were trained.

New Weapons of Warfare—A new device to lessen the noise made by the time fuse of a hand grenade was announced this week by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., with War Department permission.

The five second time interval between the snap of the primer and the time of explosion was at times sufficient warning to the enemy. The new device uses the same firing mechanism but makes a spark as the rod passes through powdered glass mixed with chemicals which produce an intense heat. No more sound is made than in scratching a match.

The Swedish newspaper Stockholms-Tidningen reports that Germany may put a new "liquid air" bomb to test against Russia. The information, said to be from neutral sources, describes the bomb as a rocket type and composed of three chambers. The first of these is loaded with the "liquid air," the second with a heavy charge of explosive and a third contains a quicksilver detonating fuse.

Army Medical Department—An extremely small number of applications for appointment in the Regular Army Medical Corps have been received in the War Department, it was learned this week. Only 100 doctors, approximately, have asked to take the examinations to be held 24 Jan. However, commanders of overseas forces have been authorized to delay sending in applications until local tests in the theaters have been completed, so the total will be swelled somewhat. Those who qualify will be placed on an eligible list for appointment in the Regular Army as vacancies occur. Sixteen doctors still remain eligible for appointment as a result of the last examination, but it is expected that the carryover eligible list will be exhausted in four or five months, which will not be much before the time the papers of the present examination can be graded and a new eligible list set up.

By contrast, there have already been received about 600 applications for the Pharmacy Corps examinations to be held 31 Jan. Under present plans only 15 of the applicants can expect to be appointed this year.

The War Department has issued new instructions to guide commanding officers of hospitals in determining which cases shall be handled in station hospitals, which cases shall be transferred to the nearest general hospital and which cases shall be transferred to special general hospitals.

Charging them with the new responsibility of leadership, Maj. Gen. Douglass T. Greene, commander of the 16th Armored Division, urged graduates of Class XXIX, Medical Administrative Corps Officer Candidate School, Camp Barkeley, Tex., to "realize that this is not a culmination, but the beginning of your military education." Certificates of graduation and letters of commission were presented by Brig. Gen. Roy C. Hefebower, school commandant. Lt. Col. August H. Croeschel, assistant commandant, presided at the ceremony, and Capt. Willard E. Thompson, executive officer, administered the oath of office to the men.

Lt. Col. Floyd L. Wergeland, executive officer of the Medical Replacement Training Center, Camp Barkeley, Texas, has been promoted to rank of colonel.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—Due to improved methods of manufacture and a greater supply available it will be possible after 1 Feb. for naval activities to obtain penicillin by the usual Medical Supply Depot requisition. Due to stocks being comparatively small during the developmental stage it has heretofore been necessary that only specific allocations be made.

A conference was held recently between Capt. L. D. Carson (MC), USN, and Lt. A. P. Webster H-V(S) USNR, of the Night Vision Board; Comdr. James Wilson (MC), USNR; Comdr. Gunter E. Tiedke (MC), USNR, with reference to a field study of the results of the adaptometer testing at the Naval Academy. As a result of this conference a research project has been assigned which will include field tests and scoring methods.

Capt. Leon D. Carson (MC), USN, has been nominated to serve as chairman

of a steering committee on visual problems. The committee has been organized to deal with visual problems such as the selection and training of personnel, instrumentation, and tactical employment of visual aids. The proposed membership of the committee is to include representatives of the Navy, Marine Corps and Army, plus British and Canadian liaison officers.

Lt. Comdr. R. B. Bigelow (MC), USNR, who prepared the script to be used with the projected training film on high altitude, recently attended a conference with officers of the Training Films Branch, Photographic Division of the Bureau of Aeronautics and the Equipment and Materiel Division. A schedule will be outlined for the production of this film, which will consist of two parts, "Physiology" and "Oxygen Equipment."

The Bureau of Personnel has assigned a dental officer to the 13th Naval District for the purpose of traveling to small and isolated naval activities with a portable dental outfit.

Comdr. James J. Saperio (MC), USN, has been assigned to temporary duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Lt. F. A. Webster H-V(S), USNR, and Lt. (Jg) Roger B. Page H-V(S), USNR, have been assigned to temporary duty in the Psychology Section of Aviation Medicine.

Capt. Rupert H. Draeger (MC), USN, recently attended a conference on the Electron Microscope at Columbia University, New York City.

Rear Adm. Harold W. Smith (MC), USN-Ret., will attend a conference on rheumatism called by the American Heart Association to meet in New York City on 26 Jan.

Corps of Engineers—The following personnel changes have taken place in the Corps of Engineers: Col. D. K. Tulley, Executive Officer in the office of the Chief of Engineers, has been transferred to the Headquarters of the Third Army. Maj. H. C. Kilpatrick replaces Col. Tulley; Col. A. H. Burton has been made Division Engineer of the North Atlantic Division. Col. Burton has been District Engineer at Philadelphia. Col. Clarence Renshaw succeeds Col. Burton in Philadelphia. Lt. Col. Edward W. Garbisch is the new District Engineer for the New York office.

Indian Port Blockade—The east coast ports of India, including Calcutta and Madras, were closed for many months by enemy operations following the loss of Burma in the spring of 1942. President Roosevelt revealed in his last report to Congress on lease-lend. During that period, he said, lend-lease supplies piled up in the harbors of India's west coast ports. India's eastern ports now have been reopened, and in addition the opening of the Mediterranean-Red Sea route will facilitate the movement of lend-lease goods for the India-China front.

The President's statement apparently discloses for the first time the gravity of the situation in the Bay of Bengal. Although the situation was not discussed at length publicly, it was generally assumed that the garrisoning of the Andaman Islands in the eastern portion of the Bay of Bengal by the British shortly after Burma was taken indicated that although the Japanese held the eastern and northern shores of the Bay, control of shipping lanes was in the hands of the British. The Jap operations may have been a contributory factor to the Indian famine in Bengal.

Army Returns Railroads—After three weeks of operations under General Brehon Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces, the nation's railroads were returned to private ownership on 18 Jan. In announcing the return, the Secretary of War said that "because of the short period of Government operation and because there has been virtually no interference with the normal management and functioning of the roads, the War Department intends to turn back the railroads with their books intact. In other words, from a financial standpoint, the War Department will never have been in the railroad business at all. We will owe the carriers nothing; they will owe us nothing."

"In returning the railroads," the Secretary said, "it is my desire to thank the men and women of American railroad management and labor for remaining at their posts throughout the period of Government control and thus preventing a break in the orderly movement of troops and supplies to the fighting fronts."

"The Army's interest in the smooth functioning of these roads is not lessened by their return to private operation. As we prepare for the crucial offensives that lie ahead, we look to every railroad employee to fulfill his solemn obligation to be at his duty station regularly and keep intact the lifeline of transportation, on which all our plans depend. As Americans, I am confident that they will not fail in this great trust."

Soldiers Man Veterans' Hospitals—More than 1,150 enlisted men of the Army are now on duty at 14 veterans' hospitals, it was revealed last week by the House Military Affairs Committee. The committee, in its report on the mustering-out payment bill, stated that the War Department has agreed to detail up to 5,000 enlisted men for duty at Veterans' Administration facilities when civilian personnel cannot be obtained, and the Civil Service Commission and the War Manpower Commission certify that civilian help is not procurable. Under that agreement, the 1,150 men have so far been detailed. The assignments are not permanent, and now that the Veterans' Administration has been given a higher labor priority recruitment of civilian hospital workers probably will be expedited, making it possible later to release Army men from the facilities.

Chemical Warfare—Chemical Warfare Service is the first Army Service to close renegotiation agreements covering all 1943 assignments. Several billions of dollars in contracts was involved. The achievement, described as "a source of great satisfaction" to the Renegotiation Division of the Army Service Forces, is credited to a four-month effort of the Purchase Policies Branch of the CWS Materiel Command, beginning last August 31.

Under Maj. Robert M. Estes, CWS, four renegotiation squads were organized and put in the field under the supervision of CWS officers, all members of the Purchase Policies Branch. The field units were headed by Maj. Paul W. Brainard, AUS, Maj. Thomas C. Conlin, AUS, Lt. Jasper S. Costa, AUS, and Lt. Edward Hale, FA.

Army Promotions

(Continued from Page 617)

2nd Lt. to 1st Lt.—Cont.
L. H. Bissonnette, SC M. D. Read, TC
W. E. Cady, AC H. LeR. Boyd, AC
D. Young, QMC E. B. Glenn, AC
T. G. Fanson, CWS H. P. Oechsle, TC
F. J. Deegan, Inf. J. A. Clark, Inf.
E. D. Lilly, FA H. H. Winslow, AC
J. A. Jackson, Jr., OD H. E. Eckrode, Inf.
A. E. Sorum, TC J. Hantess, SC
R. W. Stanton, AC J. C. Gregg, CWS
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W. A. Buckbee, FA L. O. Williamson, FA
G. O. Braden, QMC

The Flight Surgeon In Action

(Continued from First Page)

have found that adequate mess, quarters, rest, recreation, and letters from home all contribute to the maintenance of the customary high morale of the flyer entering combat duty. The most important measure recommended by Flight Surgeons for the prevention of flying fatigue, however, has been the setting of a goal—a certain number of missions or combat hours—after which the flyer may have extended relief from flying duty.

Even the matter of protecting the flyer from machine gun bullets and shell bursts has fallen within the province of aviation medicine. It was a Flight Surgeon who developed a special armored vest and apron as supplementary protection in the heavy going encountered over German industrial targets. Wearing the vest, a lieutenant-pilot survived the explosion of a 20-mm. shell two feet from his chest.

In the Southwest Pacific theater, on the other hand, the Flight Surgeon has found malaria to be one of his biggest problems in keeping his squadron fit to fly. As a result, the Flight Surgeon has had to turn mosquito chaser and enforce the use of nets over the bunks and the draining and oiling of breeding pools. His record in malarial control has been good.

Food sanitation has been the responsibility of Flight Surgeons in all the remote areas. It has been necessary for them to enforce the practice of dipping fresh fruit and vegetables into a solution of potassium permanganate or into boiling water to combat dysentery.

Sewage sanitation likewise has been a bugbear for the Flight Surgeon in tropical areas where dysentery frequently rivals malaria in prevalence. Meeting such conditions with little or no equipment has resulted in many improvisations. For example, a fly trap was built over one of the holes in a latrine used by a bombardment squadron in Australia. Since the other holes were kept covered, the flies hatched in the latrine flew into the trap in their search for light. Installations of this improvised fly trap throughout the camp reduced its large number of diarrhea cases to almost nil.

The establishment of adequate sleeping facilities in the vicinity of air bases under frequent attack has been another interest of the Flight Surgeon, who is keenly aware of the penalties of insufficient rest for flyers. One Flight Surgeon solved this problem in Rangoon by obtaining quarters for the pilots in private homes located some distance from the base. In northwest Africa, dugouts, fox-holes, and slit trenches were adopted as sleeping places preferable to quarters subject to nightly bombing.

One of the most painstaking and yet most productive functions of the Flight Surgeon is the calculation of medical supply requirements for the Air Forces scattered around the globe. These supplies—a whole catalog of items ranging from the tiny first aid packet carried by a flyer when he makes a parachute jump to the tons of group aid station equipment for an air base—have been developed from Ground Forces equipment to meet the special needs arising from air operations over jungle swamps, Arctic snows, desert sands, and the seven seas. In the development of these supplies emphasis has been placed on light weight, compactness, and durability at extremely high and low temperatures. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been saved by small alterations. For example, \$360,000 has been saved in the last year by the removal of the 30-cent zipper from the parachute first aid packet and another \$156,000 by doing away with the 13-cent metal cover on the dressing in the kit.

One of the greatest single triumphs of aviation medicine in this war has been the air evacuation of casualties from combat zones. Since Pearl Harbor an estimated 125,000 sick, injured and wounded patients have been evacuated, approximately two-thirds of them in the last year. In arriving at this total, each flight made with a patient is counted as a separate flight. The patients are carried in Troop Carrier and Air Transport Command planes staffed by Flight Nurses and noncommissioned technicians under

a coordinated system directed by Flight Surgeons. The degree of triumph is best measured perhaps in terms of the obstacles which critics said would make air ambulance service impractical. The first obstacle surmounted was the supposed danger of killing the patient. The safety of transporting wounded by air has been demonstrated beyond doubt. More than 25,000 sick, wounded and injured Allied and enemy soldiers were transported during the Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns. They flew a total of 8,000,000 miles. Only one patient died in transit. The second obstacle was the supposed unavailability of air transport. By installation of removable litter supports, the hundreds of cargo planes carrying troops and supplies to the front were converted for the transportation of patients on the return trip to the rear. The logistical importance of air evacuation is tremendous: the theater commander is aided by the quick removal from the battle zone of his non-effectives without hindrance to the forward movement of troops by air, land, or sea. While the usual destination of the airborne patient is a base hospital, where he may receive definitive treatment in safety, many in need of special care have been flown to the United States, in a fraction of the time required by land and sea. The C-47 "Skytrains" and C-54 "Sky-masters" likewise have moved whole hospitals of 25 to 500 bed capacity from one field of operations to another in a few hours' time.

The Air Surgeon has maintained close liaison with the Surgeons of the Air Forces in theaters of operation, and has coordinated the development of Air Forces Medical Services in the United States with those overseas. This has resulted in the constant adjustment of aero medical training, research, procurement, and service activities to the experience and needs of the men in action.

U. S. War Communiques

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HQ. SOUTH WEST PACIFIC

13 January

Northwestern Sector: Reconnaissance activity only.

Northeastern Sector: New Ireland: Cape St. George: Our escorted torpedo dived-bombed from bases in the Solomons attacked enemy installations at midday and an air patrol strafed at night.

New Britain: Rabaul: Our medium units and air patrols from the Solomons bombed Lakunai airfield and township at night, starting fires. Cape Hoskins: Our fighters strafed airfield installations and destroyed a parked enemy fighter. Arawe: Our air patrols heavily strafed four barges in the Iru River and attacked Didmop village, starting fires. Cape Gloucester: Our artillery destroyed two enemy barges off Natamo Point. Our attack planes bombed and strafed enemy positions Borgen Bay. Our air patrols sank one enemy barge and set fire to three others in Rein Bay. Our ground troops are maintaining pressure in the Borgen Bay sector. Latest enemy casualties are reported 300, bringing the enemy's aggregate loss in killed alone to over 2,400. Vitu Islands: Our air patrols bombed Garove Island.

New Guinea: Wewak: Our air patrols shot down an enemy fighter.

Uligan Harbor: Our escorted medium units executed low-level bombing and strafing sweeps along the coastal sector, ranging from Bogia Harbor to Cape Croisilles, causing extensive damage to shore installations and small shipping. At least six anti-aircraft positions were hit and silenced. Two bridges, numerous buildings and supply dumps were demolished and fires started. Fourteen barges, four luggers and many small craft were reported sunk or destroyed; others were damaged.

Alexishafen: Our escorted heavy units bombed the airfield and near-by gun positions with sixty-nine tons of explosives, starting large fires.

Madang: Our escorted heavy units dropped fifty-seven tons of bombs on supply dump and anti-aircraft areas, causing explosions and fires. Our medium units bombed Bill Bill Village.

Ramu Valley: Our medium units bombed enemy outposts positions at Kisa.

Saidor: Our air patrols destroyed one enemy barge and damaged two along the coast. Our light naval units sank nine enemy barges and severely damaged eleven others in a series of off-shore night actions. Many of the barges contained enemy troops.

Huon Peninsula: Our ground forces are pressing forward beyond Gneissau Point. Our attack planes in advance of our ground forces bombed and strafed SIO mission and the enemy supply base at Nambaywa.

Solomon Islands: Bougainville: Buks: Our air patrols bombed and strafed Cenabul.

14 January

Northwestern Sector: Ambon: Our medium units at night bombed the docks and warehouse area, starting numerous large fires.

Northeastern Sector: New Ireland: Kavieng area: One of our night air patrols

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U. S. War Communiques

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bombed and damaged an enemy destroyer.

Cape St. George: Our escorted torpedo planes and dive-bombers from the Solomon Islands dropped thirty-six tons of bombs on enemy installations. Three ack-ack positions and several buildings were demolished and fires started. One enemy fighter was shot down and four others probably destroyed.

New Britain: Rabaul: Our heavy units from Solomon Islands, based out of night harassing attacks on Vanakana, Lakunai and Tobera airdromes, dropping more than thirty-eight tons of bombs.

Arawe: Successful raids on enemy positions were carried out by our ground forces following artillery preparation. Our air patrols strafed two enemy surface craft near Cape Bushing, sinking one and damaging the other.

New Guinea: Hansa Bay: One of our night air patrols attacked a 1,000-ton enemy cargo vessel, leaving it in flames. The airdrome also was bombed and a barge destroyed.

Banabuna Harbor: Our fighters dive-bombed enemy installations, destroying buildings.

Alexishafen: Our escorted medium and heavy units continued their widespread destruction, dropping 104 tons of bombs throughout the area. Numerous fires were started and a jetty destroyed. Our air patrols strafed four barges in the harbor and destroyed a medium bomber on the airdrome.

Bogadjim: Our fighter patrols strafed a barge over the Gori River and damaged three barges along the coast.

Saidor: Our attack planes bombed and strafed enemy-occupied villages near Cape Iris.

Huon Peninsula: Our ground elements are forcing steep cliffs overhanging the northern bank of the Kapugara River. Our light naval units sank three enemy barges loaded with troops off Reiss Point and destroyed two others which were loading at Sio.

Solomon Islands: Bougainville: Kieta: Our air patrols strafed targets of opportunity between Numa Numa and Koromira.

Empress Augusta Bay: Our torpedo planes and dive-bombers attacked enemy bivouacs at Mawaraka and Mosigetta.

15 January

Northwestern Sector: Timor: Dilli: Our heavy units at night bombed the town, starting fires.

Celebes: Macassar: Our heavy units at night bombed the wharf area at Wilhelmina. An intercepting enemy night fighter was shot down in flames.

Borneo: Balikpapan: Our heavy units at night attacked an oil refinery, causing explosions and many fires in the plant area.

Ceram: Our heavy units attacked enemy shipping off the north coast with unobserved results. They bombed Amahai airdrome and Geser village, causing explosions and fires.

Dutch New Guinea: Our heavy units bombed Keaukwa village.

Northeastern Sector: New Ireland: Kavieng: Our air patrols scored a direct hit with a 1,000-pound bomb on a 7,000-ton cargo vessel, leaving it badly crippled and in sinking condition.

New Britain: Rabaul: Our Solomon-based medium units, in a dawn attack, bombed and strafed Vanakana airdrome. Seven enemy planes, caught on the ground, were destroyed. Six barges in Keravia Bay were also strafed. There was no interception. Later our escorted heavy units from the Solomon Islands raided Tobera airdrome with forty tons of bombs. Five out of forty intercepting enemy fighters were shot down and three others probably destroyed.

Gasmata: Our fighters strafed buildings and small craft at Anwek River and targets along the coast to Cape Jacquinot.

Arawe: Our attack planes bombed and

strafed Didmop village.

Cape Gloucester: Our ground forces are maintaining continuous pressure on the enemy at Borgen Bay. His casualties in dead now total 2,975.

Vitu Island: Our heavy reconnaissance units bombed and destroyed enemy ack-ack positions.

New Guinea: Wewak: Our night air patrols attacked and damaged a small enemy cargo ship.

Isumrud Strait: Our fighters strafed and set fire to three enemy barges near Mugil Point.

Alexishafen: Our escorted heavy units dropped seventy-five tons of bombs on enemy personnel supply points at the airdrome and at Danip plantation, blanketing the target and starting fires. Our night fighters shot down an enemy dive-bomber.

Bogadjim: Our medium units bombed and started fires in enemy supply dumps at Erima plantation. Attack planes bombed and strafed Bogadjim plantation and villages along the Mindjim River Valley. A bridge over the Gori River was damaged. Our air patrols, in coastal sweeps, destroyed or damaged eight enemy barges.

Huon Peninsula: Our ground forces have continued their advance. Sio is now under our artillery fire.

Woodlark Island: A single enemy plane at dawn dropped two bombs without harm.

Solomon Islands: Bougainville: Buka: Our night air patrols started fires in enemy bivouacs at Bonis. A heavy unit bombed supply dumps at midday.

Numa Numa: Our air patrols bombed Teop, Inus and Numa Numa plantations and started the Rana Harbo area.

Empress Augusta Bay: Our dive-bombers attacked buildings near Mosigetta and installation in the Monoina area.

Ruin: Our air patrols bombed Kahili and strafed Plano Mission, starting fires.

New Georgia: Munda: A single enemy bomber raided at night, causing minor damage.

16 January

Northwestern Sector: Timor: Our long-range fighters executed a low-level sweep along the north coast. A 1,200-ton enemy cargo ship off Atapupu was attacked, set afire and left sinking. Atambua village was strafed. At Babau at 500-ton freighter was attacked and damaged.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Rabaul: Our Solomon-based units executed harassing attacks throughout the night on Laqunai and Tobera airdromes, the Rapopo coastal sector and Wide Bay.

Wide Bay: Our medium units bombed and strafed enemy-held villages from Crater Point to Vassen Harbor.

Arawe: Our heavy units bombed enemy villages at Cape Bushing. Two enemy planes at night dropped four bombs harmlessly at Arawe.

Cape Gloucester: Ground action has intensified in the Borgen Bay sector. We are attacking Hill 600. Our medium units bombed and strafed enemy supply dump and bivouac areas from Cape Raout to Rein Bay.

New Guinea: Bunabuna: Our escorted medium units carried out a coastal sweep from Cape Curdon to Croisilles, sinking four barges and damaging villages.

Alexishafen: Our escorted medium and heavy units bombed and strafed enemy installations adjacent to Friedrich Karl Harbor, dropping eighty tons of explosives. Buildings and supply dumps at Amron Mission and Nagada Plantation were damaged and explosions and fires were started. Our air patrols strafed Madang and Alexishafen airdromes, destroying a parked enemy bomber.

Bogadjim: Our fighters dive-bombed and strafed enemy installations throughout the area.

Sio: Our ground forces, continuing their advance, have occupied Nambariwa and are at the outskirts of Sio Mission. Quantities of

enemy supplies and equipment, including artillery, were captured.

Solomon Islands: Bougainville: Buka Area: Our naval units effectively bombed enemy shore installations at Tiniputa, Umum and Kuri Bay. A fighter patrol also strafed Tiniputa.

Empress Augusta Bay: An enemy bomber raided Torokina without damage. One of our night fighters shot down an enemy plane off the coast. Our dive-bombers wrecked a bridge over the Puruta River. Our ground patrols reported successful engagements with parties of enemy troops beyond our perimeters.

Shortland Islands: One of our heavy units at night bombed Poporang.

Treasury Islands: Approximately six enemy planes raided Sterling Island under cover of darkness, causing casualties and some damage.

New Georgia: A single enemy plane raided Munda and Barakona under cover of darkness, causing some damage.

Choiseul: One of our night air patrols bombed Kondakanimboko Island.

17 January

Northwestern Sector: Timor: Dilli: Our heavy reconnaissance units bombed the area at night.

Northeastern Sector: New Ireland: Peni Island: Our night patrols strafed barges.

East Cape: Our medium units at night bombed the area.

New Britain: Rabaul: Our Solomon-based heavy and medium units at night bombed Vanakana, Lakunai and Rapopo airdromes and the township, causing explosions and fires. In midday forty of our escorted dive and torpedo-bombers from Solomon Islands, attacked shipping in Simpson Harbor, scoring direct hits and damaging near misses on seven cargo vessels, a light cruiser and a destroyer. Sixty to seventy enemy fighters intercepted and in the ensuing air combat twenty-nine were reported shot down with many others probably downed. We lost two bombers and eight fighters with four of our pilots saved.

Arawe: Enemy aircraft raided the area, causing no damage. Our fighters executed a strafing sweep along the coast, damaging gun positions and bivouacs.

Cape Gloucester: Our ground forces have captured Hill 600. This was a key defensive position in the enemy's Borgen Bay line and was strongly organized on a commanding height. Our troops are mopping up and consolidating their gains. Our attack planes in direct support bombed and strafed Magairapua and Nakarop villages.

Cape Orford: Our medium units bombed and strafed enemy installations along the coast.

New Guinea: Bunabuna: Our fighter patrols destroyed a two-masted schooner and strafed enemy troops at Mugil Plantation. Our medium units, in a coastal sweep from Cape Gurdon to Cap Croisilles, destroyed huts, bridges and gun positions.

Uligan Harbor: Our heavy units effectively attacked gun positions, buildings and stores in the areas of the mission and jetty with ninety-six tons of bombs.

Alexishafen: Our fighters strafed the airdrome, burning three bombers and fighters caught on the ground, starting fires among supply dumps and damaging a barge in the harbor.

Ramu Valley: Our escorted medium units in support of our ground troops bombed and strafed Saipa village, causing heavy damage. Our fighters attacked a supply dump and motor park at Daumoina. Three enemy fighters strafed Dumpu. Five enemy fighters raided Gusap, causing slight damage.

Saidor: Enemy fighters ineffectively raided the area.

Sio: Our ground forces have taken Sio and have advanced three miles farther to Vincke Point.

Nadzab: Enemy fighters executed an early morning strafing attack, causing some dam-

age. Two enemy planes were destroyed by our anti-aircraft fire.

Solomon Islands: Bougainville: Buka Area: Our medium units bombed the area at night.

Numa Numa: Our escorted dive-bombers attacked enemy ground installations.

Empress Augusta Bay: Our night fighters intercepted and destroyed two enemy planes over the area.

Ruin-Falsi: Our heavy units at night bombed Kahili airdrome.

Treasury Island: An enemy bomber raided the area at dawn, causing minor casualties.

New Georgia: Enemy aircraft ineffectively raided Segi Plantation at night.

Russell Island: Shortly after midnight a single enemy aircraft dropped several bombs without effect.

18 January

Northwestern Sector: Reconnaissance activity only. Northeastern Sector: New Ireland: Kavieng Area: Our night air patrols attacked a southbound enemy convoy off New Hanover. A 10,000-ton cargo vessel was hit twice amidships and destroyed. Two others of 8,000 and 6,000 tons sustained direct hits and were left in flames.

East Cape: Our Solomon-based medium units bombed Maritson Plantation.

New Britain: Rabaul: Our Solomon-based heavy units on night harassing missions bombed Lakunai and Tobera airdromes. Our air patrols shot down an enemy fighter at dusk.

Gasmata: Our air patrols attacked Anwek River supply areas and strafed targets along the coast.

Arawe: Our escorted medium and heavy units concentrated eighty-seven tons of bombs on enemy defensive positions in the East Amalit Plantation and extensively strafed the area.

New Guinea: Uligan: Our escorted medium units bombed and strafed enemy-held villages from Cape Gurdon to Suramarang. Damage was heavy. Over thirty enemy fighters attempted interception. Three were shot down, two probably were destroyed and others were damaged for a loss of one plane.

Alexishafen: Our air patrols strafed the airdrome, destroying an enemy fighter on the ground.

Bogadjim: Our escorted medium units in three attacks bombed Erima Plantation, Jabob and Malaga village, starting many fires. Our air patrols, in a series of coastal sweeps to Sio, destroyed a number of enemy

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U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Preceding Page)

barges. Our attack planes and fighters bombed and strafed Daumolna and Aiyau villages.

Saidor: Our air patrols intercepted an enemy attack formation, shooting down seventeen fighters and dive bombers, with two more fighters probably downed, with minor loss to themselves.

Solomon Island: Bougainville: Empress Augusta Bay: Our torpedo bombers attacked bridges, bivouacs and gun positions near Hongorai. Our dive bombers destroyed Kirinai Bridge near Mollia Point. Enemy aircraft ineffectively raided the area at night.

Chosien: Kakasa Area. Our medium units effectively bombed Kalakapisi.

19 January

Northwestern Sector: Ambonia: Our heavy units attacked enemy shipping in Ambon harbor, setting a 9,000-ton merchant ship on fire. Three out of eight intercepting enemy fighters were shot down and one more probably was destroyed.

Tenimber Islands: Our long-range fighters strafed enemy supply areas and sank two enemy coastal craft.

Northeastern Sector: Admiralty Islands: Our air patrols bombed a 2,000-ton enemy cargo ship, leaving it stationary and smoking.

New Britain: Wide Bay: Our medium units in a low-level sweep strafed coastal villages to Jacquinot Bay. One plane was shot down by ground fire.

Gasmata: Our escorted medium units bombed enemy supply areas, starting fires.

Arawa: Our ground forces attacked and drove the enemy back, clearing an area of 1,000 yards beyond our perimeter. We captured a portion of one of his field batteries and twenty-eight machine guns. He abandoned 139 dead on the field. Our fighters sank two enemy supply-laden surface craft in Marjorie Bay. Our light naval units destroyed three enemy barges at Didi. A single enemy plane at night harmlessly raided our positions.

Cape Gloucester: An enemy bomber raided the airbase area under cover of darkness causing minor casualties.

New Guinea: Hansa Bay: Our escorted heavy bombers, preceded by medium units raiding before dawn, attacked enemy anti-aircraft positions at Awar and Nubia in midday. More than 120 tons of bombs were

dropped silencing gun positions and causing explosions and fires. There was no interception.

Bogadjim: Our medium and heavy units bombed Erima Plantation and Hudini village while our dive-bombers and fighters attacked enemy positions in the Ramu Valley causing explosions and fires.

Solomon Island: Bougainville: Matchin Bay: Our fighters strafed enemy barges and attacked a motor park at Chabal.

Empress Augusta Bay: Our torpedo and dive bombers attacked enemy ground positions near Torokina River supply areas at Maririci and bombed bridges over the Tekessi River.

USA EUROPEAN THEATER, H.Q., LONDON

12 January

Formations of more than 700 U.S.A.F. Fortresses and Liberators escorted by Thunderbolts, Lightnings and long-range fighters attacked important fighter assembly plants in Germany with excellent results Tuesday.

At Oschersleben, direct strikes were observed on machine shops and other factory installations manufacturing FV 190's.

At Halberstadt, a Ju 88 and Ju 88 component plant was heavily hit.

At Brunswick, two of three main assembly buildings producing ME 110's were destroyed and the third was badly damaged.

Other targets also were hit with good results.

Opposition was strong and there were many fierce aerial combats. Incomplete reports show that over 100 enemy interceptors were destroyed by the attacking force.

From these operations fifty-nine bombers and five fighters are missing.

15 January

A Joint Communiqué: Strong formations of heavy, medium and light bombers and fighter-bombers yesterday attacked military objectives in northern France. The weather was clear, and good results were reported.

US Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by US Thunderbolts, Lightnings and Mustangs, attacked all assigned targets. Enemy opposition was weak. Nine enemy aircraft were destroyed by the heavy bombers and fourteen by fighters.

US medium bombers (Marauders) and RAF, Dominion and Allied medium and light bombers and fighter-bombers (Mitchells,

Bostons, Mosquitos and Typhoon bombers) also made a series of attacks. Escort and cover were provided by RAF, Dominion and Allied fighters. Four enemy aircraft were destroyed, two by Marauders and two by fighters.

From these operations six bombers, three of them heavy bombers, three fighter-bombers and seven fighters are missing.

FOURTEENTH USAF, H.Q., CHUNGKING

15 January

Liberators of the Fourteenth USAF on a sea sweep off the South China coast on 14 Jan., attacked and probably sank an 1,100-ton gunboat and a 2,700-ton freighter.

Mitchells bombed and damaged Japanese installations on Welchow Island in the Gulf of Tongking. Additional operational reports for 13 Jan., indicate that fighter-bombers of the Fourteenth AAF, on offensive reconnaissance of the Lungling-Tengyeh area in western Yunnan Province strafed and destroyed four pack trains, causing many casualties among men and animals.

All our aircraft returned safely from these missions.

17 January

Mitchells of the Fourteenth AF, on 15 Jan., bombed a power plant at Hongay in French Indo-China. Near misses were scored on the main buildings and an outbuilding was totally destroyed. Our aircraft then strafed the entire area.

At Campha port they destroyed a coal-grading crane and scored hits on railroad tracks.

Other Mitchells, on a sea sweep, sank an 850-ton collier off Swatow. They then bombed a lighthouse and destroyed many buildings on Nansheng Island.

Mitchells of the Chinese-American Wing shot down a Japanese medium bomber during a shipping sweep off the South China coast.

All our aircraft returned safely.

Asst. Chief of Procurement

In order to conform Navy Department activities to over-all Government policies on contract termination, property dis-

position and related matters, the Secretary of the Navy has established the position of Assistant Chief of Procurement and Material for Industrial Readjustment.

Capt. Lewis L. Strauss, USNR, has been appointed to the new office. Captain Strauss will have additional duty as Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of the Navy and the Vice Chief of Naval Operations.

Lincoln's Navy

Gideon Welles: Lincoln's Navy Department. By Richard S. West, Jr. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis. 379 pages. \$3.50.

THERE has been wanting an adequate and just life of Gideon Welles and an accurate appraisal of the part the Federal Navy played in the Civil War.

Once convinced that a blockade was essential to victory, Gideon Welles, with his tenacity and determination, concentrated everything upon the objective. Here the story is told of the hasty building and buying of ships to increase the small Navy of the first months of the war.

His distress at the early failures is clearly shown here as it was in his diary published several years ago. The author lifts the curtain to show the political feuds existing in Washington, how Welles disliked Seward and Stanton and resented their attempt to give the Navy third place in direction of the war.

The picture of Welles is well drawn. The author has given an interesting and authoritative life of an official who has received too little credit for the part he played in the war of the sixties.

Aircraft Naming Policy

A long-range policy for the naming of military aircraft, designed to insure uniformity, simplicity and meaning in the names of American-built warplanes being used by the U. S. services and by the United Nations, has been adopted by the Joint Aircraft Committee.

The Joint Aircraft Committee, on which the American and British military and naval services presently hold membership, recently was assigned the job of standardizing aircraft names. The work is being handled through a Sub-committee on Naming of Aircraft. One of the functions of the Joint Aircraft Committee is standardization on all matters pertaining to military aircraft.

The Sub-committee on Naming of Aircraft, with offices in Room 1N88, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., will con-

sider all applications for names of new aircraft. For the purpose of brevity, names submitted should consist of but one word, and superficially compounded names should be avoided.

Other terms of the new policy are:

Names will be assigned only to those types of aircraft which have reached the production stage and to those which have been previously procured and exist in considerable numbers.

Names recommended will not duplicate or permit confusion with names currently in use by the Army, Navy, Coast Guard or any Allies.

Each basic model of aircraft will retain the name originally assigned regardless of the manufacturer thereof or the operational uses to which it may be subsequently be put. All aircraft in a given series within a basic type will retain one name assigned; for example, P-38A, B, C, D.—AIRACOBRA, F4F, FM1, 2, 3—WILDCAT.

In connection with some names currently in use, the British will continue to use names which differ from the U. S. names. This is

necessary because the British use the popular names for warplanes in their official communications, and changes to conform with the U. S. name would necessitate extensive revision of British operational practices and communications.

Names adopted in the future will follow this scheme, as laid down by the Committee:

Fighters: Names indicating speed, maneuverability, fighting characteristics or aggressiveness.

Bombers: Names indicating size, weight, power, range or destructive characteristics.

Patrol Types: Names employing seafaring terms.

Transports: (Cargo and Personnel) Names implying transportation, range or load-carrying ability.

Trainers: Names employing tuition terms, educational institutions or places of training, but not names of military or naval establishments.

Miscellaneous: Names indicating the primary operational functions of the aircraft. Names currently in use, as approved by the committee, are:

Bombers					Observation				
Designer	Army	Model	Navy	Approved Name	Designer	Army	Model	Navy	Approved Name
Boeing	B-17			Fortress	Aeronica	O-58 (L-3)			Grasshopper
Douglas	B-18			Bolo	Piper	O-59 (L-4)			Grasshopper
Douglas	B-23			Dragon	Vultee	O-62 (L-5)			Sentinel
Consolidated	B-24		PB4Y	Liberator	Curtiss		SO3C	OS2N	Seamew
North American	B-25		PBJ	Mitchell	Vought-Sikorsky				Kingfisher
Martin	B-26		JM	Marauder					
Boeing	B-29			Superfortress					
Vega	B-34		PV	Ventura					
Douglas	A-20 (P-70)		BD	Havoc (Boston)*					
				Dauntless					
				Helldiver					
Douglas	A-24		SB	Hudson					
Curtiss	A-25		SB2C, SBW, and SBF	Baltimore					
				Vengeance					
Lockheed	A-29		PBO	Bermuda					
Martin	A-30			Mustang					
Vultee	A-31, A-35		SB2A	Avenger					
Brewster	A-34		TBF, TBM	Catalina					
North American	A-36 (P-51)		PBY, PB2B, and PBN	Coronado					
Grumman			PB2Y	Mariner					
Consolidated			PBM						
Martin									
Fighters					Trainers				
Lockheed	P-38			Lightning	North American	AT-6		SNJ	Texan (Harvard)*
Bell	P-39			Airacobra	Beech	AT-7		SNB	Navigator
Curtiss	P-40			Warhawk (Kittyhawk)*	Beech	AT-10			Wichita
				Lancer	Beech	AT-11		SNB	Kansan
Republic	P-43			Thunderbolt	Boeing	AT-15			Crewmaker
Republic	P-47			Mustang	North American	AT-16			Harvard
North American	P-51 (A-36)			Black Widow	Cessna	AT-17 (UC-78)		PBO	Bobcat (Crane)*
Northrop	P-61			Havoc (Boston)*					Hudson
Douglas	P-70 (A-20)			Corsair					Reliant
									Gunner
Vought-Sikorsky			F4U, FG, and F2G, F3A, F6F, F4F, FM	Hellcat					Yale
Grumman				Wildcat					Sophomore
									Caydet
Observation					Transports				
Taylorcraft	L-2 (O-57)			Grasshopper	Beech	C-43		GB	Traveller
Aeronica	L-3 (O-58)			Grasshopper	Beech	C-45		JRB	Expeditor
Piper	L-4 (O-59)		NE	Sentinel	Curtiss	C-46		R5C	Commando
Vultee	L-5 (O-62)		OY		Douglas	C-47		R4D	Skytrain
									(Dakota)*
									Skytrooper
									(Dakota)*
									Skymaster
									Lodestar
									Forwarder
									(Argus)*
									Nightingale
									Hudson
									Caravan
									Bobcat
									Liberator
									Excalibur
									Goose
									Widgeon

*British name which will be retained.

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Awards and Decorations

Medal of Honor

*Pvt. R. W. Young, who, although twice wounded, deliberately drew lethal fire from a Japanese machine gun nest on New Georgia to permit safe withdrawal of his platoon.

Navy Cross

Comdr. C. H. Andrews, USN, as CO, submarine patrol, Japanese waters.
Lt. Comdr. J. A. Tyree, jr., USN, as CO, submarine patrol, Japanese waters.
*Lt. (jg) F. C. Cross, jr., USNR, at pilot, Navy PV-1 plane, engagement with enemy submarine.

Distinguished Service Medal

Vice Adm. R. A. Spruance, USN, Gold Star in lieu of 2d DSM, for service as Comdr. Central Pacific Force, US Pacific Fleet, seizure and occupation Gilbert Islands.

Rear Adm. J. W. Reeves, jr., USN, for service as Comdr., Alaskan Sector from June, 1942, to August, 1943.

Rear Adm. C. E. Van Hook, USN, presented by War Dept., for service as Comdt., 15th Naval District, and CO Panama Sea Frontier from 9 April, 1942, to 15 Oct., 1943.

Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce, USA, as CG, First AF from Apr. to Aug. 1943.

Brig. Gen. R. C. Candee, USA, for organizing and placing into operation the Eighth Air Support Com., and preparing all detailed plans and directing actual execution of all missions by Eighth AF in connection with full-scale, cross channel invasion rehearsal, 9 Sept., 1943; also for placing a Medium Bombardment Wing on operational basis in minimum time, directing highly successful methods of tactical employment resulting in proved worth of B-26 for operations, European theater.

Legion of Merit

Rear Adm. A. S. Carpenter, USN, who recently became Comdt., Ninth Naval Dist., for service as Comdr., Southwest Pacific Force from 11 Sept., 1942, to 26 Nov., 1943.

Rear Adm. J. L. Kauffman, USN, for service as Comdt., Seventh Naval Dist., and Comdr., Gulf Sea Frontier.

Rear Adm. W. H. Allen, USN-ret., who is Director of the Office of Naval Officer Procurement, Atlanta, Ga., for services as Comdt., Sixth Naval Dist., and Task Gp. Comdr., Eastern Sea Frontier.

Rear Adm. R. S. Holmes, USN-ret., on active duty at California Institute of Technology, for services as Comdt., Eleventh Naval Dist., and Task Gp. Comdr., Western Sea Frontier Forces.

*Brig. Gen. C. H. Wash, USA, for service in organization of Third Interceptor Command from 1 March to 25 June, 1942; training of light, medium and dive bombardment units and establishment of training proficiency standards, Third AF, which he commanded from 25 June to 26 Nov., 1942; and perfection and coordination of ground-air training, Second Ground-Air Support Command., which he commanded from 26 Nov. 1942, until his death 26 Jan. 1943.

Capt. H. R. Thurber, USN, as Operations Officer, staff of Admiral William F. Halsey, jr.

Brig. Gen. E. H. Leavelle, USA, 2d OLC to Legion of Merit, for service as Chief, Engineering Br., Construction Div., Office The QMC and Chief of Engineers, Dec. 1940, to Jan., 1942.

Col. Gen. J. L. Homer, USA, for service as CofS, Iceland Base Command, contributing immeasurably toward successful accomplishment of difficult task.

Brig. Gen. Homer Case, as member of Special Army Observers Gp, London, and later as Asst. CofS, G-2, European Theater, from May, 1941, to June, 1942.

Brig. Gen. C. G. Helmick, USA, for service in Budget and Legislative Planning Br., Office, Deputy CofS, 1 March, 1941, to 9 March, 1942, and then as Ch. of that Branch and as Ch. of Military Budget Estimates Sect., Hq., SOS.

Brig. Gen. R. A. Osmon, USA, as US Military Observ. in India, 15 March, 1942, to 2 July, 1943, part of which period he acted as military observer at front during British campaign, Burma.

Brig. Gen. B. H. Perry, USA, as Ch. of Sch. Sect., Training Br., G-3 Div., WDGS, charged with organization of the school system from 1 Jan. 1940 to 24 Feb. 1942.

Brig. Gen. F. S. Ross, USA, as Ch., Port and Water Sect., Transportation Br., Office Asst. CofS, G-4, 1 Apr. 1941, to 8 Mar. 1942.

Col. T. F. Farrell, CE, as Asst. to Ch. of Operations Br., Construction Div., Office The QMC, from 2 Feb. to 16 Dec. 1941, continuing this work in Office of Chief of Engrs., and later as Div. Engr., Middle Atlantic Div.

Col. J. W. Lufrio, QMC, for services as QM and later Dir. of Sup., Port Jackson, S. C., from 13 Oct. 1940 to 21 Sept. 1943.

Col. L. S. Smith, AGD, as Adj. Gen., Iceland Base Com., 3 Sept. 1941 to 31 July 1942.

Col. R. S. Whitcomb, QMC, as Asst. Supt., ATS, Iceland Base Com., 5 Sept. 1941, to 8 May 1943.

Lt. Col. O. L. McDaniel, GSC, as Btry. Comdr., Battalion Comdr., Ex. Officer, 5th Inf. Div., FA, and Asst. CofS, G-2, 5th Inf. Div., from 16 Oct. 1939 to 3 Aug. 1942.

Maj. W. C. Fowler, CE, service from 8 Sept. 1941 to 12 Mar. 1942, in command of detachment 23 enlisted men on an island off Greenland Coast, whose mission was to construct their own permanent camp and power house with other necessary buildings for radio installations, serving a northern ferry route.

Sgt. L. P. Kozel, CE, service from 5 Apr. to

20 Oct. 1942, assembling a sawmill and organizing group to operate it, construction of 305-mile sector, Alaska Highway.

Maj. Gen. Rapp Brush, USA, as CG, Inf. Div., charged with responsibility for its training for combat operations.

Brig. Gen. E. B. Calladay, USA, as CO, Alaskan Station from 4 Oct. 1941, to 8 Oct. 1943.

Brig. Gen. R. E. Mittelstaedt, USA, as CG, Maui Dist., and representative of Mil. Gov. that district, 17 Oct. 1942, to 16 July 1943.

Col. R. E. Blount, Cav., for service in developing the Army Port and Service Command to meet demands of immediate combat operations and shipping of supplies to units in forward bases, contributing materially to success of seizure of Gilbert Islands.

Col. C. A. Clark, Cav., as CO of four different Alaskan stations from 17 May 1942 to 23 July 1943.

Col. G. H. Dietz, QMC, as supt., ATS, base section in Australia, Jan. and Feb. 1942, rapidly equipping supplies and dispatching relief vessels to Philippines; after his assignment as base QM on 20 Feb. 1942, for period of three months, organizing port facilities to handle considerable numbers of troops and large quantities of supplies, thereafter until 12 Aug. 1943, serving as base QM.

Col. H. A. Gardner, QMC, as chief, Procurement Div., Office of Ch. QM, US Army Forces, Australia, from Feb. to June 1942, and of USA SOS, from Oct. 1942 to Sept. 1943.

Col. John Kellner, (FA), GSC, as asst. CofS G-3, US Army Forces, Central Pacific Area.

Col. W. S. Lawton (CA), GSC, as dep. CofS, US Army Forces, Central Pacific Area.

*Col. W. D. McNair, (FA), as CO, division artillery from 1 Aug. to 20 Oct. 1943, Southwest Pacific Area, planning and effecting complete reorganization of his unit.

*Col. M. W. Marston, (Inf.), GSC, as asst. CofS, G-4, US Army Forces, Central Pacific Area.

Lt. Col. L. C. Adams, CE, service from 9 Aug. 1942 to 10 Jan. 1943, as CO Bn. of an Engr. general service regiment, Milne Bay, New Guinea.

Maj. F. V. Brown, QMC, services in New Guinea from 13 Dec. 1942, to 4 Feb. 1943, being designated as liaison officer with Australian forces in Northern Papua in addition to duties as asst. depot comdr.

Maj. D. R. Smith, Inf., services in Northern Territory of Australia from 11 June 1942, to 15 Aug. 1943.

Capt. M. E. Mohr, QMC, services at Dobo-dura, New Guinea, 10 Dec. 1942 to 14 Jan. 1943, acting as transportation and supply officer, forward depot, supplying both Australian and American troops, battle of Buna.

M.Sgt. D. H. Kopitzke, Inf., service as chief of Mail and Records Sect., AG Sect., and later as Ch. Clk., AG Sect., Hq. Alaskan Dept. from 14 April 1941, to 29 Nov. 1943.

Silver Star

Comdr. W. G. Chapple, USN, Gold Star in lieu of 2d SS, for service as CO, submarine, war patrols, Japanese waters.

Comdr. E. W. Grenfell, USN, as CO, submarine, war patrol, Japanese waters.

Comdr. W. B. Siegfart, USN, as CO, submarine, war patrol, Japanese waters.

Comdr. J. S. McCain, jr., USN, as CO, submarine, war patrol, Japanese waters.

Lt. Comdr. D. E. Fairbanks, USNR, service during action at Salerno.

S.Sgt. E. A. Uebel, USA, 14th AF, China, for action 24 Aug. 1943, participating in bombardment mission on heavily fortified Japanese supply base.

*Capt. T. O. Jeffreys, USA, 14th AF, China, for service as fighter pilot during interception mission over Kwelling, China, 20 Aug. 1943.

1st Lt. D. W. Hedrick, USA, 14th AF, China, for attacking, 30 July 1943, a formation of 24 Japanese bombers and 30 fighters over Heng Yang, China.

Capt. J. C. Stewart, USA, 14th AF, China, 23 July 1943, for service while participating in interception mission over Heng Yang, China.

Distinguished Flying Cross

Lt. (jg) T. J. Aylward, jr., USNR, as copilot, Navy PV-1 plane, with Bombing Sq., Atlantic Fleet, during engagement with enemy submarine.

Lt. (jg) J. E. Dryden, jr., USNR, as Comdr. of PBV Airplane, Patrol Sq., engagement with enemy submarine.

To following members USA, 14th AF, China: Lt. Col. M. F. Taber, Maj. J. W. Robinson, Capt. B. H. Gilmore, Capt. L. J. Murphy, and

*2d Lt. H. F. Hempe.

Awards of the OLC to DFC, Distinguished Flying Cross, or Soldier's Medal to more than 250 members USA, 12th AF, North Africa, announced by War Department 17 Jan.

Air Medal

To following for aerial flight, PBV plane, Patrol Sq., engagement with submarine: Lts. (jg) S. C. Beal, USNR; W. B. Calhoun, USNR, and J. M. Cleary, USN.

To following members USA 14th AF, China: Capt. B. H. Gilmore, *T.Sgt. E. H. Kamp and *S.Sgt. J. C. Unruh.

Soldier's Medal

To following members USA 14th AF, China: T.Sgt. E. R. Arvin, S.Sgt. W. J. Barowsky and R. J. Scott, and Cpl. J. E. Fletcher.

Awards of the OLC to Distinguished Flying Cross, DFC, or Soldier's Medal to more than 250 members USA, 12th AF, North Africa, announced by War Department, 17 Jan.

Navy and Marine Corps Medal

QM2c L. D. Fraser, USN, Gold Star in lieu of 2d N&MC Medal, for service, war patrol, submarine, Japanese waters.

Foreign Decorations

CCS G. M. Trotter, USNR, Maritime Medal of Belgium for aid to survivors of SS Gandia while aboard the Bernadou.

*Posthumous Award.

Calendar of Legislation

ACTION ON LEGISLATION

H.R. 3741. Providing for construction of public works for the Navy Department. Senate agrees to conference report. House agrees to conference report. To President.

H.J. Res. 192. Authorizing the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Reported by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

S. 1285. Absentee voting bill. Reported, amended, by House Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives.

S. 1227. Provides by amendment of existing law for punishment for killing or assaulting federal officers, and officers and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. Reported amended by Senate Judiciary Committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED

H.R. 3959. Rep. McCord, Tenn. Amends Defense Highway Act of 1941, increasing from \$260,000,000 to \$315,000,000 the amount to be spent on it and stipulating that up to \$5,000,000 shall be spent in repairing roads in military maneuver areas.

H.R. 3984. Rep. Kilday, Texas. Providing for bandmasters and a chief bandmaster and their commissioning in the Regular Army.

H.R. 3985. Rep. Pace, Ga. and S. 1655, Sen. George, Ga. Permitting letter mail containing registration certificates or ballots of armed forces to be sent by air mail, free of postage.

H.R. 3973. Rep. Rogers, Mass. Provides additional statutory authority required to accomplish the purposes of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration granting medical and hospital treatment, and other benefits.

H.R. 4002. Rep. Bolton, Ohio. Amends the Nurse Training Act of 15 June, 1943, to provide for the full participation of institutions of the United States in the program for the training of nurses by approving transfers for training purposes, and the providing of distinctive uniforms and insignia.

H.R. 4007. Rep. Celler, N. Y. Provides for aiding merchant seamen and for payment of mustering-out payments to them.

H.R. 4008. Rep. Fish, N. Y. To establish a Department of Veterans' Security whose head shall be made a Cabinet member.

S. 1647. Sen. Walsh, Mass. Amends Act of 2 March 1895, to provide that the payment and acceptance of bonding premium shall be sufficient to renew the bonds of disbursing officers and enlisted men of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

S. 1650. Sen. McCarran, Nev. Provides that personnel about to be discharged for disability shall not be discharged until their rights and claim are adjudicated by the Veterans' Administration.

S. 1652. Sen. Downey, Calif. Provides for the advancement of all officers of the Army retired before 23 June 1938, and of all staff officers retired or to be retired after that

date, commended, or granted a medal, citation, or decoration for performance of duty in actual combat.

S. 1653. Sen. Walsh, Mass. Changes titles of heads of staff departments of the Marine Corps.

S. 1656. Sen. Kilgore, W. Va. Sen. Truman, Mo.; Sen. Brewster, Me.; Sen. La Follette, Wisc. To provide that members of the armed forces shall not be discharged for disability until their rights to veterans' benefits shall have been adjudicated.

"Bureaucracy Runs Amuck"

"Bureaucracy Runs Amuck," by Lawrence Sullivan. Published by Bobbs-Merrill Co. New York.

AN interesting survey of the home front during the present war. Drawing together the reports of four Congressional inquiries, plus the testimony of scores of business executives who report they have found their enterprises crippled or curtailed by hastily drawn experimental executive orders only remotely, if at all, connected with the war effort, Lawrence Sullivan has written a lively, documented description of our National Government at work and at play.

"The country recalls vividly," the author declares, "that during the period 1933-36 every new government program was established as an 'emergency' enterprise to fight the depression. The implication was clear, often stated officially, that the end of the emergency would bring demobilization of the costly programs. But the depression emergency merged smoothly with the greater war emergency, and now we see the war emergency merging again with the even more compelling emergencies of peace."

The author is a Washington Journalist with a background of 24 years in newspaper and magazine work and has specialized during the last 15 years in the relations of government and business, the present being his fourth book in that field.

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LT. GEN. Robert Lee Bullard was honored at a luncheon celebrating his eighty-third birthday by a group of army conferees at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, Saturday, 15 Jan.

In the company were Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commander of the New York State Guard, Maj. Gen. Robert A. Davis, retired, director of the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross; Maj. Gen. Irving J. Phillipson; Brig. Gen. Louis W. Statesbury, president of the Seventh Regiment Veterans Association of New York; Brig. Gen. Frank R. Schwengel, retired; Col. C. L. Rutledge, Col. C. W. Baird, retired; Major A. P. Simmonds, retired; Major W. B. Miles and Major J. A. Umpleby.

Maj. and Mrs. Brooks Walker entertained at an informal dinner the other evening at the Army-Navy Country Club in honor of Mrs. Jones York, sister of Mrs. Kenneth Royall who with Brig. Gen. Royall was among the guests.

Lt. Harold N. Willard, M. C., U. S. A., who recently finished his internship at New York Hospital has been spending his leave with his grandmother, Mrs. Daniel C. Willard in Baltimore. He has now reported for duty at Carlisle, Pa.

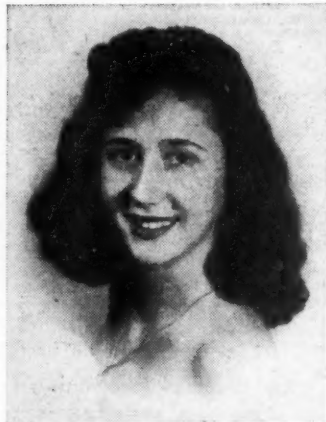
Lt. John W. Garrett, Army Air Force, is having leave and is with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Garrett in Baltimore.

The Committee of the Midshipmen's Tea Dances met last week at the home of Mrs. Joseph D. Lazenby in Annapolis to arrange for three dances the first of which will be held next month. Mrs. Lazenby has charge of the Annapolis girls who are to attend, and Mrs. Thomas Mitchell Jenifer is chairman of the Baltimore group.

Col. A. A. Gladden, U. S. M. C., has been visiting his brother-in-law and sister, Lt. and Mrs. Robert G. Willis of Weems Creek, Annapolis. Col. Gladden's sister, Mrs. M. M. Phillips of Richmond was also a house guest.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Lehman W. Miller were given a farewell party at Woodlawn

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MISS OLGA WILLOUGHBY

daughter of Brig. Gen. C. A. Willoughby and Mrs. J. M. Willoughby who have announced her engagement to Capt. Harol Buerschinger, USA. The wedding will take place 14 Feb. in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Club, Fort Belvoir, when they left for the General's new station at Camp Suten, N. C., where he will be in command.

Mrs. L. Kemper Williams, wife of Col. Williams, A. U. S., has been spending some time in Washington and has been much entertained, among her recent hosts being Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Virgil L. Peterson, and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William C. Rose.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Conger Pratt have returned to Washington after a brief sojourn at White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. F. A. Heilman of Alexandria, Va., have with them their daughter, Mrs. George Mayo, Jr., wife of Maj. Mayo who was the guest the other day of the Breakfast Club which met at the home of Mrs. John McTea.

Mrs. Ernest T. Owen, wife of Col. E. T. Owen, F. A., U. S. A., and her two sons are making their home with her mother, Mrs. Frederick M. Jones in Seattle for an indefinite period of time.

Mrs. Augustus B. Jones, wife of Col. A. B. Jones, M. C., U. S. A., has returned to her home in Palm Springs, Calif., after a month's visit with her mother, Mrs. Frederick M. Jones in Seattle. Col. Jones is in command of Torney General Hospital in Palm Springs.

Chaplain and Mrs. Harry Nelson announce the birth of Rose Susan on 12 January, at Doctors Hospital, 170 East End Avenue, New York City.

Chaplain Nelson is on leave from Congregation Rodeph Shalom, Bridgeport, Conn., and is at present stationed at Ft. Dix, N. J.

Mrs. Harold R. Stark, wife of Admiral Stark, commander of U. S. Naval Forces in Europe, was among the guests at the Washington Club Tuesday, when Mrs. S. Harrington Littell, whose husband was Bishop of Hawaii from 1930 to 1943, spoke on "Hawaii's Role in the War." Mrs. Littell has four sons in the armed forces and a son-in-law in the U. S. M. C., who has seen service in both oceans.

Brig. Gen. J. A. de Lanne, deputy adjutant general, National Defense Headquarters, Ottawa, Canada, now in Washington, was the guest in whose honor Lt. Col. Guy V. Gurney, Canadian Military Attache, entertained at a late afternoon party last week.

Maj. Gen. M. A. Pope, commandant of the Canadian Army Staff and Mrs. Pope (Continued on Next Page)

Weddings and Engagements

CAPTAIN G. Lawrence Schetky, USN, and Mrs. Schetky announce the engagement of their daughter, Nancy Jane (Ensign USNR), to Lt. DeWitt McDougal Patterson, USN, son of the late Arch McDougal Patterson, of Savannah, Tennessee. The wedding will take place next month, the exact date depending on Lieut. Patterson's next assignment. He is at present taking special training in Florida.

The ceremony is to be performed at the chapel at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Captain Schetky is at present on duty at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Miss Schetky was graduated from Goucher College last June, having been inducted into the WAVES a week before graduation. She took her basic training at Mt. Holyoke, and for several months has been on duty in Washington. Lieut. Patterson was graduated from Annapolis in 1939 and until recently has been on duty on the Pacific.

Ensign Schetky has been invited to christen one of a group of four submarines which her father has been building at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, where the four will be launched simultaneously Friday of next week, 28 January.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard B. Austin, of Beechwood, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Brisbane Austin, to First Lieut. Robert E. Joslin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore G. Joslin, of Greenville, Del.

Miss Austin is a graduate of Friends School, Greenville, and of Edgewood Park, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Lieutenant Joslin is a graduate of Mercersburg Academy and was in his third year at Lehigh University when he entered the military service in 1941. He is a member of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity. He is on foreign service.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee Watson, of Grandville, Mich., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ardis Lorraine, of Washington, D. C., to Morris A. Packer, Midshipman, United States Naval Academy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ray A. Packer, of Allendale, Mich.

Miss Watson was graduated from Grand Rapids Junior College and from the University of Michigan, where she was affiliated with the Alpha Gamma Delta National Sorority.

Mr. Packer also attended Grand Rapids Junior College and will graduate from the United States Naval Academy in June.

The wedding will take place graduation day at Annapolis.

Mrs. Bertha Pinnack announces the marriage of her daughter, Doris June, to 2nd Lieut. Douglas Mould, AC, on 8 Jan. 1944. Mrs. Pinnack and her daughter arrived from their home in Oklahoma City, Okla., for the ceremony, which was performed at the Post Chapel at Key Field, Miss. The bride was given away by the Squadron Commander, Capt. S. F. Brody. Lt. Mould is a student at the Tactical Reconnaissance School at Key Field.

Mr. and Mrs. William Elliott Mill, of Rockville, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Catharine Mill, to Midshipman William Walker Coldwell, son of Mrs. Will Mell Booth, of San Antonio, Tex., and Maj. Philip Coldwell, USA-ret., of New Orleans, La. Midshipman Coldwell will graduate from the United States Naval Academy in June, 1944.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Among newly married officers at Truax Army Air Force, Madison, Wis., is 1st Lt. Cornelius W. Dross, DC, nephew of Col. John Dross.

Lt. Dross married on Christmas day Miss Catherine Dorothy Scobie, of Madison, Wis.

Col. and Mrs. Wilbur Storn Elliott announced the engagement of their daughter, Patricia Page Elliott, to Lt. David

Alexander Lord, jr., USNR, at a reception at their residence, Army Base, Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday, 28 Dec.

Miss Elliott is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Heber Page, of Dallas, Tex., and the late Col. and Mrs. William Elliott, of San Francisco. She attended Holton Arms, Washington, D. C., and is a graduate of Penn Hall, Chambersburg, Pa.

Lt. Lord is the son of Mr. David Alexander Lord, of San Francisco. He is a graduate of the New Mexico Military Institute and attended Stanford University, California.

On 5 Jan., the following Wednesday, Miss Elliott and Lt. Lord were married, due to sudden orders received by Lt. Lord for the West Coast.

The double ring ceremony was performed by Chaplain Jones at the historic old Centurian Chapel at Ft. Monroe, Va.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore a wedding gown of ivory slipper satin and chantilly lace, fashioned with a sweetheart neckline, long tight sleeves. The bodice of lace extended below the hipline. The fullness of the gathered skirt formed a long circular train. Her full length veil of imported illusion fell from a crown of old rose point lace and she carried a satin bound prayer book, an heirloom of the groom's family, covered with white orchids and showered with white narcissus.

Miss Dorothy Moyer, of Washington, D. C., was maid of honor. Mrs. John Linderman, of Ft. Monroe, was matron of honor.

Lt. Charles P. Clark, USNR, was best man, and the ushers were Lt. Comdr. J. H. Higgins (MC) USN; Lt. Comdr. Roland Palmedo, USNR; Lt. (jg) Carl F. Alm, USNR, and Lt. (jg) C. C. Manley, USNR.

Following the ceremony a reception was given at the Old Casemate Club, Ft. Monroe. Later Lieut. and Mrs. Lord left for a wedding trip to the West Coast.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Donald Bradford Beary represented Lieut. Lord's family, who were unable to come from San Francisco on such short notice.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Friesen, of Wichita, Kansas, announce the marriage of their daughter, Lucille, to Maj. John Albert McVey, AAC, on Sunday, 9 Jan. (Continued on Next Page)

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ANNAPOLIS, MD.

17 Jan., 1944

Mrs. Benjamin Dutton, widow of Captain Dutton, USN, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. Pierre Charbonnet, in Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Eugene J. Zirye entertained at dinner last Wednesday night at the Officers' Mess, North Severn.

Col. A. A. Gladden, USMC, spent the weekend as the guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Lt. and Mrs. Robert G. Willis.

Lt. William F. Flood, Jr., USA, has left for Camp Polk, La., after visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Flood, of Spa View Ave.

Miss Anne Compton, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. James Compton, recently left for Interboro Institute, N. Y.

Comdr. and Mrs. Robert Odensing, of Ithaca, N. Y., have recently been the guests of Mrs. Theodore G. Haff, of Murray Ave.

Miss Patty Wattles, daughter of Captain and Mrs. T. L. Wattles, of Williamsburg, Va., has been staying with Mrs. Marcy Dupre, of Hanover Street.

Mr. Randall W. Brown, son of Captain and Mrs. Charles R. Brown, entertained at a luncheon last Sunday at the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Nicholas H. Green, of Charles Street.

Mrs. Edward F. Lathrop has returned from California, where she accompanied her husband, Lt. Lathrop, USNR.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

14 January, 1944

Friends in the naval colony are welcoming Mrs. E. R. Runquist, wife of Comdr. Runquist, who has purchased a home at 249 Granada Ave. and has with her Miss Margaret Runquist, a graduate of Gunston Hall School for Girls in Washington. Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Margaret's twin sister, Mary, to Lt. Lee A. Allen, USA, in Chevy Chase Church, Washington, D. C.

Comdr. and Mrs. Runquist and their daughters have resided in Long Beach at various times in the past while the officer had duty with the fleet.

Other newcomers are Lt. Col. H. O. Hammond, USMC, Mrs. Hammond; their daughter Virginia and son Roy. The family home is at 3318 Vista Street and the Marine Corps officer, who is stationed at Camp Pendleton on the way to San Diego, visits here as often as duties permit. Some weekends the family visit him at the camp. Last weekend Mrs. Hammond was entertained by San Diego friends, Col. C. W. Martyn, USMC, and Mrs. Martyn. Another Marine Corps officer's wife, Mrs. A. A. Gladden, accompanied Mrs. Hammond part way down the coast, stopping off at San Clemente to be entertained by Col. Louis Jones, USMC, of Camp Pendleton, and Mrs. Jones.

Holidays were made happy for Mrs. C. W. Thomas because she was joined in Long Beach for a brief time by her husband, Capt. Thomas, U. S. Coast Guard, just returned from the European war theater. She is to remain here indefinitely after her husband's return to active duty.

Wives of Navy Doctors sponsored a club luncheon recently in Brittany Kitchen, with the president, Mrs. Clyde Harner, conducting the business session and Mmes. Henry Knight and W. S. Keifer as hostess chairmen.

Army and Navy Club was the scene of a gay dinner party when Capt. Yek Yum Chins of the Chinese Air Forces was host to 12 guests, including Lt. (j.g.) and Mrs. Donald O. Anderson, Capt. Chien Tsu Lun, Miss Colleen Tolman, Capt. Ko Chen-sien, Miss Jane Reid, Capt. Dang Lung Teh, Lt. and Mrs. Smith W. Ames, Capt. Liang Kong Hou and Miss Dorothy Ames.

NORFOLK, VA

20 January 1944

An unusually heavy snow resulting in icy sidewalks and slippery highways put a decided crimp in social activities this past week. Parties were postponed and telephone visiting was the order of the day for Army and Navy personnel. Nevertheless, a few courageous souls risked broken limbs and kept their engagements as usual.

Among the hosts were Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stowell who entertained Saturday night at the Officers' Club, Naval Base, in celebration of the birthday anniversary of Mrs. Stowell's sister, Mrs. Paul T. Haber of Youngstown, Ohio, their house guest. The party was in the form of a dinner and in addition to the guests of honor covers were laid for Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. K. Konieczny, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harbison, Miss Ruth Harbison of Portsmouth and Charles H. Stowell, Jr.

Lt. and Mrs. R. G. A. Dimling were hosts on Sunday night at an informal dinner given at their home in Suburban Park. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Horace C. Laird, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. R. McClintock, and Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William E. Lehr.

Two engagements of interest to Army and Navy circles have been announced here this week; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse W. Nesbitt of Pittsburgh have announced the engagement of their daughter Miss Mary Jane Nesbitt of Miami Beach, Fla., to Lt. Harold Gray Stagg, U. S. Army, of Key West, Fla., formerly of Norfolk, member of the news staff of The Virginian-Pilot. The second interesting announcement has just been made by Dr. and Mrs. Marshall Henry Hood of "Oakley Hall," Chautauque, of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jeanette Garland Hood, to Ensign Thomas Francis Ellis, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Ellis of Wilmington, Delaware. Miss Hood received her B. A. degree at the University of North Carolina and was presented to society two seasons ago at the debutante ball in Portsmouth.

Maintenance begins with the first echelon. Preventive Maintenance begins with you.

Society

(Continued from Preceding Page)

were present as were also Gen. P. Beynet of the French Military Mission; Maj. Gen. Chu of the Chinese Military Mission and Mme. Chu, and Maj. Gen. P. Whang of the Chinese Mission.

Among American officers were Lt. Col. E. C. Royer, Lt. Col. F. N. Leonard, Lt. Col. O. T. Jamerson who were accompanied by their wives, and Col. H. A. Kenyon.

Col. and Mrs. Chalmers G. Hall have with them at the Kennedy-Warren her sister, Mrs. Wallace Scales, widow of Col. Scales, U. S. A.

Mrs. H. Ben Decherd, jr., wife of Capt. Decherd, U. S. A., now in the South Pacific, has come to Washington to stay with her parents, Representative and Mrs. R. Ewing Thomason, whose son, Major William E. Thomason is also in the South Pacific.

Mrs. Hobart R. Gay, whose husband, Brig. Gen. Gay, served as chief of staff for Lt. Gen. George Patton in the African campaign, has taken up her residence at the Thayer Hotel at West Point for the winter in order to be near their son, Hobart, jr., who is a plebe at the Academy. Oftentimes, the daughter of the house, Alzena, at school in Virginia, joins her mother and brother at the Point.

Capt. Hollis Carlisle, U. S. N., and Mrs. Carlisle will entertain at an informal supper tonight for her brother, Mr. Charles O'Connell, guest conductor at the National Symphony Concert. Among those who will gather at their home in Georgetown will be Col. and Mrs. John Haskell, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Alexander Graham Stone, Maj. and Mrs. Reginald Monkhouse, Maj. and Mrs. Henry Greenleaf, Lord Strothcona and Lord Sysonby.

Mrs. Edward H. Foley, wife of Col. Foley, on duty overseas, was hostess at an informal dinner-dance Saturday last, for her daughter, Aileen Bowdoin, who returned to Wellesley College Tuesday.

Brig. Gen. Norman Randolph, Capt. Henry E. Richter, U. S. N., Col. Nicholas H. E. Campanola, U. S. A., and Mr. Hamilton Osborne, special agent of the State Dept., were among the officials of this country to be attached to the suite of the President of Venezuela, Gen. Isias Medina-Angarita, who has been the guest of the President of the United States this past week.

An informal party for officers, one of a series being given by the National Council of Jewish Juniors, will be held on Wednesday evening, 26 Jan., at 8:00 P.M. in the club studio of the Hotel Fairfax, 2100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Chaplain Gerald J. Bischof performed the ceremony in the chapel at the Lockbourne Army Air Base, Columbus, Ohio.

The bride is a member of the Wasps. It was the first such ceremony at the base. Maj. McVey is the son of Lt. Col. John F. McVey, USMC-ret., and Mrs. McVey, of Lansdowne, Pa.

Lt. Col. William Kean Weaver, jr., USA, and Mrs. Weaver, of Baltimore, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Lt. Margaret Jane Weaver, WAC, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Lt. Henry Clay Nall, III, CWS, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Nall, jr., of Memphis, Tenn. Lt. Weaver is the granddaughter of Brig. Gen. William Kean Weaver, the great-granddaughter of Col. John Mc-

Keage and the great-great-granddaughter of Capt. Henry Weaver. Her brother, William Kean Weaver, III, is serving with the Armored Forces in Italy. Lt. Nall's brother, Ensign Julian Clark Nall, USNR, is stationed at Princeton University. Lt. Weaver was graduated from the Maryland State Teachers' College and Lt. Nall was graduated from Southwestern College, Memphis. The wedding will take place in the near future.

Miss Helen Lucretia McCulloch, daughter of Lt. Comdr. David Hugh McCulloch, USNR, and Mrs. McCulloch, was married Saturday, 15 Jan., to Lt. James Mitchell Crane, Jr., USMC, son of Mrs. Anne Keith Haight and the late Major Crane, USA.

The Rev. Dr. Roelf H. Brooks, rector of St. Thomas' Church, New York, performed the ceremony in the chantry.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a gown of ivory satin with veil of antique lace over tulle, fastened to her hair by a coronet of the same lace and she carried gardenias and budleas.

Her sister, Mrs. John Logan, was her matron of honor, with the Misses Virginia and Elizabeth McCulloch, other sisters, as bridesmaids. Lt. William Pepper, USMC, was best man and ushers included Lts. Walter Curley, Joseph Tilghman, both USMC, and Mr. John Cook.

The bride's parents held a reception later at their home at 941 Park Ave., and the young couple left for a fortnight at Palm Beach, after which they are to go to New River, N. C. The bride's grandfather was the late Robert M. Fair, of the firm of Marshall Field, of Chicago. She attended Miss Hewett's classes and was presented last winter. The bridegroom graduated from Kent School and last June from Yale. He is a nephew of Brig. Gen. William C. Crane and Brig. Gen. John A. Crane, USA.

The Locators

(Army-Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

It will, no doubt, be interesting—the regular readers of this column—to know the number of volunteers working on the Locator staff—96.

The regular officer staff at Fort Leavenworth numbers 28 regulars and an average of about 20 Foreign Legion members, and there are 51 Regionals, working in 34 states, who serve in so many different ways. Several Fort Leavenworth Officers, though not officially on our roster, give their help and time freely, when we need it. Thanks to all for helping in such a big way!

The Locators have requests for the addresses of the following officers' wives. Send any that you may know to Box 537, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Mrs. F. E. Ambrose (Bess) (Col. Inf.); Mrs. Rollin L. Bauchspies (Katherine) (Maj.,

MC); Mrs. R. W. Barker (Estelle) (Maj. Gen.); Mrs. C. V. Cagle (Lt. Col.); Mrs. John Carey (Oma Dell) (Capt.); Mrs. Edwin Core (Katherine) (Capt., MC); Mrs. Quinn M. Corley (Helen) (AC); Mrs. Bender D. Denson, (Rosemary) (Lt. Col. AC); Mrs. George Ford (Dot) (Col. CAC); Mrs. H. F. Hanson (Ruth) (Col. Inf.); Mrs. T. B. Hottenfeller (Clara) (Lt.); Mrs. Clarence Hudson (AC); Mrs. Homer Hutchinson (Sarah Sue) (Lt., CE); Mrs. C. Y. Jackson (Maj., Inf.; deceased); Mrs. Vinnie Jeffress (Stella) (Lt. Col., MC); Mrs. W. D. Kimble (Betty) (Maj., CAC); Mrs. George Litman (Emily) (Lt.); Mrs. Fred Magers (Sally) (Maj., Cav.); Mrs. John R. McGinnis (Col.); Mrs. (Marie) McLean (Col. CAC); Mrs. John Montgomery (Helen) (Col. Inf.); Mrs. George G. O'Connor (Hope) (Lt. Col., FA); Mrs. (Marian) Salisbury (Lt., FA); Mrs. Oscar B. Steely, Jr. (Patricia Kelly) (Maj., AC); Mrs. Herbert B. Thatcher (Frankie) (Col., AC); Mrs. Harry T. Yates (Ann) (Lt.).

The Searchlight

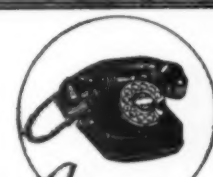
(Navy — Address: The Searchlight, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.)

ANY corrections that readers note should be made on names, initials or rank when reading our wanted lists will assist us in obtaining the correct address more promptly.

Also, when addresses are sent to Searchlight by the owners we would appreciate their identifying themselves as the wives sought, so that we can be certain we have the right person. On the wanted list this week:

Anita, Mrs. Ernest, wife of Lt. C. (MC) USN; Austin, Mrs. M. H., wife of Lt. C. USN; '35; Bird, Mrs. Robert, wife of Ena, USN; '44; Brinker, Mrs. Robert M., wife of Lt. C. USN; '31; Browne, Mrs. O. M., wife of Comdr. USN; Camera, Mrs. R. S., wife of Lt. C. USN; '33; Christensen, Mrs. E. E., wife of Lt. USN; '34; Colyear, Mrs. Bayard, wife of Capt. USN; '19; Cranland, Mrs. Geo. N., wife of Comdr. (DC) USN; Crommell, Mrs. Chas., wife of Comdr. USN; '31; Dimberg, Mrs. Paul, wife of Lt. USN; France, Mrs. Finley, wife of Capt. USN; '18; Jackson, Mrs. Foster, wife of Ena, USN; Jones, Mrs. G. F., wife of Capt. USMC; Kriner, Mrs. Geo. C., wife of Capt. USN; '15; Lewis, Miss Harriet, daughter of Capt. Spencer Lewis, USN; Family of Ensign Meneas, USNR; Menta, Mrs. George, wife of Capt. USN; '19; Middleton, Mrs. R. O., wife of Lt. USN; Mills, Mrs. Schuyler, wife of Capt. USN; Morton, Mrs. Dudley W., wife of Comdr. USN; '30; McGoughran, Mrs. J. C., wife of Lt. C. USN; '33; Patterson, Mrs. Kenneth, wife of Lt. C. (MC) USNR; Ralston, Mrs. Frank M., 2nd wife of Lt. USN; Ridgely, Mrs. Frank E., wife of R. Adm. USN; Russell, Mrs. J. S., wife of Comdr. USN; '26; Stelle, Mrs. Charles, wife of Comdr. (MC) USN; Taylor, Mrs. Robert Hudson, wife of Lt. C. USN; '30; Tyler, Mrs. Beulah, daughter of Capt. Geo. Tyler, (MC) USN; Walter, Mrs. Wilfred Avey, wife of Comdr. USN; '30; Warwick, Mrs. Walter W., wife of Capt. USN; '18; Weir, Mrs. Frederick U., wife of Lt. C. USN; '31.

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.



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Air Forces in Combat

Following is a continuation, from last week's issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, of that portion of the report of General H. H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces, treating of its combat work:

Tactical Air Force

But spectacular actions of this sort were not so decisive as the steady weight of air attack that the Tactical Air Force was turning on the enemy troops in front of the 1st Army. From the 22nd on, we had free fighter squadrons sitting over the German airdromes, daring the Nazis to take the air. When they finally did come up, they were knocked down by a small proportion of our fighters. The great balance of our force was then sweeping a path for the main ground effort.

The weight of daily attack during this period was heavier than any air force had ever delivered in collaboration with an attacking army. On 6 May, during the final drive from Medjeh el Bab to Tunis, we flew 2,146 sorties, the great majority of which were bomber, fighter-bomber or strafing missions on a 6,000-yard front. We blasted a channel from Medjeh el Bab to Tunis.

The precision and effectiveness of our bombing became dramatically evident as our ground forces moved into Ferryville, Bizerte and Tunis. The entire town and port of Bizerte had been filled with German establishments, and our planes went into attack with the intention of blotting it off the map. General Laurence S. Kuter's automobile entered the town on 9 May and he drove around for over an hour without coming across a single inhabitant. In that time, he could not find a single building, however small, that had been left unscathed.

Ferryville, on the other hand, had been heavily populated with refugees. When our first troops came through, no evidence whatever of war could be discerned. The civilians seemed extremely happy to watch us take over. Ferryville's waterfront area, however, was a twisted shambles of steel, broken concrete and sunken ships. Similarly, the residential and business sections of Tunis remained intact, but its military installations had been reduced to debris.

General Kuter made another interesting observation during this phase of the Tunisian campaign, one that might well hold significance for the not too distant future. The first 25,000 German prisoners he saw on May 24, were partly picked Nazis from two SS divisions, the Manteuffel and the Hermann Goering, and partly soldiers of the highest state of training from one Panzer Division. They had been ordered to fight to the last man, to eat the last biscuit and fire the last round.

They did fight well and bitterly. However, when it became clear to them that they would lose the battle, they gave up at once.

Sicily

The flexible, co-ordinated air weapon we had forged in Africa served us well in Sicily and in the succeeding stages of the Italian peninsula campaign. The ancient Saracens had once laid siege to the town of Enna in Sicily for 31 years and it took the Normans a quarter of a century to reduce the same stronghold. Our ground troops landed on the island on July 7, 1943, and by August 17, the last Axis soldiers had surrendered or fled across the Strait of Messina.

With the date of our landing of Salerno set, our air force swept forward with its full

power. Our first objective was to disrupt the enemy's flow of supplies and reinforcements, and to isolate German divisions by dislocating the entire rail and communications system. To this end, we raked Italy from the toe to the Brenner Pass, flying 4,419 sorties and dropping 6,230 tons of bombs between August 17 and September 6. The damage we inflicted on key railroad junctions, rolling stock and repair facilities is still crippling Nazi resistance on the peninsula. In this first phase we also concentrated on destroying airdromes as well as aircraft in the air and on the ground.

From September 9 to September 11, we set about isolating the battle area. In this phase we flew 1,066 sorties and dropped 1,679 tons of bombs, achieving virtually complete interruption of traffic on the main lines leading to the contested region.

On September 12, our Strategic Air Force joined the operations. On the next day, nearly all our bombers flew two sorties apiece. By September 14, whole towns in the area had been obliterated, motor transport concentrations smashed, and severe casualties inflicted on enemy troops. In those four days we flew 2,407 sorties and dropped 3,122 tons of bombs.

On the morning of September 13, the commanders of our air-borne troops were notified that air reinforcements were required by the United States Fifth Army within 24 hours. At 2045 hours on the same day, pathfinder units of the air-borne task force took off from their Sicilian base, reaching the drop zone prepared by the Fifth Army on the Salerno beachhead at 2314. Twenty-five minutes later the first elements of the paratroopers arrived. In one and a half hours 90 aircraft dropped 1,300 paratroopers and equipment in an area approximately 1,200 x 800 yards. By 0200 hours, September 14, these paratroopers were completely organized and marching into position on the front line. Many of the units had had less than two hours to give their planes a final servicing, arrange take-off plans and to load men and equipment.

Drop Paratroopers

On September 14, the operation was repeated, this time with 131 C-47's dropping 1,900 paratroopers in the same zone with 40 C-47's carried a battalion of infantry and a company of engineers to a zone five miles southeast of Avellino, behind the enemy lines. Just 24 hours after completing these three jobs without a fatality, the troop carriers were back at work, flying in essential supplies to the Fifth Army and evacuating wounded.

There was no resisting an effort of that magnitude. The Army Air Force did much to save the day at Salerno. The breach it helped make in the European Fortress can never again be sealed.

During one year's operations (from November 8, 1942, through November 7, 1943) in the Mediterranean Theatre, Allied aircraft of the Northwest African Air Forces dropped 92,233 tons of bombs on enemy installations and supply routes. Of this total 65,377 were dropped by the AAF. We hit targets in Austria, Yugoslavia, Greece, Albania and France as well as in North Africa and Italy.

In this theatre we destroyed in aerial combat and on the ground 5,511 enemy aircraft, probably destroyed 750 and damaged 1,903. Of the total destroyed it is estimated that 4,100 were German, the rest Italian. Aircraft found abandoned in enemy territory including Tunisia, Pantelleria, Sicily, Italy and Corsica total 3,491; of these 1,956 were German and 1,535 Italian. Complete reports on Sardinia have not been received at this writing. An additional 231 aircraft were found at the Castel Benito airdrome, near Tripoli, but these are excluded from the above totals because they had previously been reported by the Middle East Command.

During the same year, ending November 7, 1943, the Northwest African Air Forces sank a total of 185 merchant ships, totalling 173,400 tons; probably sank 110 ships, totalling 187,000 tons; and damaged another 243, totalling 373,700 tons.

In the meantime, the Malta, Middle East and Ninth U. S. Air Forces accounted for at least another 2,500 enemy aircraft, and dropped at least 45,000 tons of bombs.

Today, the Mediterranean is Mare Nostrum indeed.

The Air Offensive Over Europe

Public opinion about the employment of our air power over Europe has oscillated between extremes. In the jubilation over the fall of Pantelleria, some analysts forecast a similar fate for Axis dominated territories on the continent. Then, after 60 of our bombers failed to return from the air battle over Schweinfurt (October 14, 1943), the same analysts decided that our prospects were gloomy indeed.

At Pantelleria, the garrison of the Spadillo airport placed a white cross on the ground. For the first time in history, a fortified position of that strength surrendered directly to an air force. But the air attack on Pantelleria was conducted under virtually ideal laboratory conditions. The island is only 32 miles square; the blockade the Royal Navy was complete; fighter protection for our bombers was continuous against negligible air opposition.

Moreover, on landing we discovered that another kind of garrison could have continued to fight. Its casualties were surprisingly light. Undamaged aircraft reposed in underground hangars that were almost intact. There was still water and food on the island. The will to fight, however, had been destroyed.

To destroy the will to fight is one of the secondary objectives of our air offensive against Germany; we do not expect white crosses to appear tomorrow on the runways at Tempelhof. Our primary concern, simply stated, is to make the coming invasion of Germany as economical as possible by drastically reducing the war potential of the Third Reich and its satellites.

Our strategic air plan is predicated on the fundamental fact that our bombers can fly deep into enemy territory, drop an effective load of bombs, and return to base without losses disproportionate to the damage ac-

complished. We have proved that we can do this.

Our first step in the strategic bombing offensive is the destruction of the enemy's fighter strength. This is the logical operation to be carried out while we are developing our bases and building up our bomber fleet. It is a course dictated not only by logic but by the prime necessity of protecting our own aircraft.

Fighter strength can be knocked out on the ground, in air combat or in the various stages before it rolls off the production line. We know that the nearer to the final assembly stage we attack enemy aircraft, the less time he will have to replenish his front line strength. Conversely, the farther away from the assembly stage his fighter aircraft industry is bombed, the more time he will have to take remedial steps. For quick results, we take out the assembly plants, but for some of the more lasting effects we concentrate on a system of targets deeper in the industry. The destruction of a plant making steel for airplanes is felt in a matter of weeks while the destruction of a coal mine does not affect the industry for months.

Selecting Targets

The next objective of our bomber offensive is the smashing of industrial targets vital to the enemy's military strength on the ground. In the selection of these targets, Air Intelligence must answer questions such as these:

- (1) What are the minimum production requirements of the enemy?
- (2) What is his production capacity in his own or in occupied territory?
- (3) Taking into account stock piles and available substitutes, what is the ratio between minimum requirements and maximum capacity?
- (4) Where are his plants and installations located, and what percentage of the total capacity is represented by each plant?
- (5) What is the structural resistance of the buildings and the machinery to explosives and incendiaries?
- (6) To what extent is the equipment irreplaceable?
- (7) What is the time lag between the destruction of each plant and the effect on front-line strength?
- (8) What forces are required to effect each specified destruction?

Contrary to prevailing beliefs, all industry is not absolutely essential to every belligerent country. Industrial damage even on a very large scale might have absolutely no effect on the front-line strength of a warring nation for 20 years or longer.

For example, nothing would seem to be more essential to the waging of war than steel. Yet, actually only a small proportion of the steel manufactured in any modern industrial nation goes directly into front-line strength. Fully two-thirds goes into plant maintenance and expansion or civilian consumption channels.

Consequently, steel plant destruction short of 66 2/3 per cent of the entire industry, pays no immediate dividends.

Germany started the present war with a steel production of under 25,000,000 tons a year, but has since acquired by conquest another annual 25,000,000 tons. Every plant now producing steel in Germany, there is a standby plant waiting to come into production if the German plant is destroyed. It is the enemy's capacity to produce that must be considered and not his present production rates.

Taking another case in point, if the sources of 90 per cent of German electric power were destroyed in one week, the results might well be decisive. All industry would halt. Light and water facilities would be cut off. Hospitals would be closed, sanitation systems would cease to function. Much necessary transportation would be paralyzed. Repairs, except on a limited scale, would be impossible because all the facilities for manufacturing spare parts would be hopelessly swamped.

Power in Line

But spread the same destruction over a 12-month period, and the story is different. True, the bombing of specific electric power targets may serve certain immediate military purposes. From a long-range point of view, however, destruction spread out over a year would be hardly noticed in terms of front-line strength. In the first place, our enemy's reserve and spare parts industry would never be taxed to the utmost. Then, too, he could set up a rigid system of military priorities to absorb the piecemeal losses of electric power. He could cut off non-essential loads in favor of vital industry, public health demands and military necessity.

Given enough time, the enemy can recover from anything. Before destruction begins to affect front-line strength, it must, as a rule, cut up a considerable and sometimes enormous layers of fat. Our knowledge of the time lag must therefore be exhaustive and precise. At the same time, innumerable other strategic considerations enter the picture.

In brief, no bombing mission can be regarded as a single, self-contained operation. Each mission is thoroughly planned, with long-range objectives in view. Probabilities of error and minimum results are considered. Our strategy is based on a blueprint of scientifically calculated attrition.

When our heavy bombers led by the present Commanding General of our 8th Air Force, Ira C. Eaker, attacked the railroad yards at Rouen on 17 August 1942—that could be called a tactical mission. But assaults such as the ones on the Renault works, Huls, Ploesti, Heroya, Regensburg, Marlenburg, Schweinfurt or Wilhelmshaven were major battles that had to be planned as such. The effects of some of our four-hour operations are felt a great deal more keenly than a long drawn out ground struggle for a particular locality. It is estimated that between the collapse of France in May 1940 and March, 1942, the Renault Motor Vehicle and Armament Works produced approximately 10,000 trucks, and a substantial amount of military material such as armored cars, guns, munitions, and aircraft engines. On 3 March, 1942, the Royal

Air Force carried out a successful night bombardment attack which damaged and burned out most of the plant. The importance which the Germans attached to this industrial unit was indicated by the rapidity with which repair and reconstruction were undertaken. In December, 1942, Renault output had again reached the pre-bombardment rate of production. By the beginning of 1943, the plant accounted for approximately 10 per cent of total German production of this type of war material.

Renault Works

On 4 April 1943, our Eighth Bomber Command dispatched 97 B-17's to execute high altitude bombardment against the reconstructed Renault Works. The British Ministry of Home Security estimated that, as a result of this attack, the output of the Renault Plant could not be restored to pre-bombardment level in less than five months. One authoritative evaluation characterizes the effect of this mission as equivalent to an estimated loss of 3,000 trucks. This was accomplished with a loss of 4 B-17's. German casualties came to 47 fighters destroyed, 13 probably destroyed, and 6 damaged.

Two and a half months later we went after some of the German rubber industry for the following reasons:

- (1) Rubber is a highly expendable essential in modern war.
- (2) The Western Axis had almost no stocks of natural rubber.
- (3) A large percentage of Germany's total supply was concentrated at Huls and Schöppau.

On 22 June 1943, bombers of our 8th Air Force almost totally destroyed the plant at Huls. As a result of the battle, the production of synthetic rubber production is estimated to be lost to the Axis. Sub-normal operation may have lasted six months. The supplies of synthetic rubber to Sweden have been altogether stopped.

On 16 August 1943, the plant was still inactive and few repairs had been made. There was no rolling stock in the main works, and bomb craters had not been filled in. This loss in production must be borne principally by Germany's armed forces since her civilian and industrial consumption of synthetic rubber normally amount to only 15,000 tons annually, a quantity that can hardly be pared down.

In some of these major battles, our losses have been entirely negligible. On 24 July 1943, we struck a blow at the largest and most ambitious industrial project undertaken by the Germans in Norway—the Heroya Magnesium, Alumina and Aluminum Plant. The estimated capacity of this vast self-contained production unit was 10,000 tons of magnesium, 25,000 tons of alumina, 12,000 tons of aluminum and 3,000 tons of cryolite. Had its operation not been suspended by our attack, it would very shortly have been functioning at full capacity. In a few moments, however, it was transformed into a gigantic, if not impossible, repair task. The British Ministry of Economic Warfare considers it unlikely that this plant will ever be repaired.

The 180 B-17's dispatched against Heroya, only 1 was lost—forced down over Sweden as a result of flak damage. Its crew is safe.

Smash Fighter Plant

Similarly, in our attack on the Focke-Wulf Assembly Plant at Marlenburg in East Prussia (9 October, 1943), only 2 out of 100 B-17's were lost. The concentration of bomb bursts on this target was so great that there is sound reason to evaluate this as one of the finest examples of precision bombing to date. The attack was made in daylight from altitudes between 11,000 and 13,500 feet. Several hundred 500 lb. G. P. bombs and 1300 x 100 lb. incendiaries were dropped. Study of reconnaissance photographs has convinced photo interpreters in the United Kingdom that every factory building and all the many hangars had been damaged. And this plant had been turning out about one-half (110 per cent) of all of Germany's FW-109 fighters.

It stands to reason that not all our attacks should be so successful. At Stuttgart (6 September, 1943) we lost 45 out of 538 B-17's, destroying 84 enemy aircraft, with 30 probables and 25 damaged. The bombing itself had poor results. Heavy clouds obscured the primary objective, and it was necessary for our bombers to select secondary targets and even targets of opportunity. Forty-five Flying Fortresses, fully crewed, are a big price to pay.

At Regensburg (17 August, 1943) and Schweinfurt (14 October, 1943), we too paid heavily, but our sacrifices were amply justified by results.

It is possible that the Schweinfurt mission in which we lost 60 of our bombers may prove to have been one of the decisive air actions of the war. The plants of Schweinfurt produced over 50 per cent of Germany's ball bearings. The vital importance of ball bearings in industry and the fact that it is not practicable to assemble large stock-piles of them, made these plants a first-priority target. A bottleneck in ball bearings is a bottleneck in essential industry. The intensity of fighter opposition made it clear that the Germans are fully aware of this.

More than 300 German fighters participated in the action, making more than 700 separate attacks. 99 of these fighters were destroyed, 30 probably destroyed and 14 damaged. But more important, all five of the works at Schweinfurt were either completely or almost completely wiped out. Our attack was the most perfect example in history of accurate distribution of bombs over a target. It was an attack that will not have to be repeated for a very long time, if at all.

As we go deeper into Germany, we hurt her more and pay higher prices. In a sense it is bombardment in depth against defense in depth. Inevitably, our campaign must be accompanied by production in depth on the home front.

Price Relatively Small

The price of 24 B-17's that we paid for our midday attack on the Messerschmitt Aircraft Factory at Regensburg is, in perspective, (Please turn to Page 628)

ARMY UNIFORM DIRECTORY

The War Department has officially designated the following as authorized dealers in uniforms for Army officers and warrant officers. They stock the Regulation two-piece uniform (coat and matching trousers); drab wool trousers (light shade); dark wool trousers; long wool overcoat; short wool overcoat; wool service cap; and wool garrison cap. Each garment carries the "Regulation Army Officers' Uniform Label."

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Born

ADAMS—Born at Carmel Peninsula Hospital, Carmel, Cal., 11 Dec., 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. L. Don Adams, FA, a son, Don Middleton Adams.

BARR—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 15 Jan. 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Clifton F. Barr, FA, a son. Lieutenant Barr is on overseas duty.

BAXTER—Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York, 10 Jan. 1944, to AC and Mrs. C. McGhee Baxter, Jr., USAAF, a son, Gordon McGhee.

BRANCH—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 16 Jan. 1944, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Clifford E. Branch, ERTC, Fort Belvoir, Va., a daughter.

BROWN—Born at Mercy Hospital, Charlotte, N. C., 7 Jan. 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Harold C. Brown, their second child, a daughter, Rosalie Ann, granddaughter of the late Col. E. H. Bertram and Mrs. Bertram, and the late Mr. H. C. Brown and Mrs. Brown.

BUNNELL—Born at Fort McPherson, Ga., 8 Jan. 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. James B. Bunnell, Jr., a daughter, Barbara Lee, granddaughter of Mrs. J. B. Bunnell and the late Mr. Bunnell, of Erin, Tenn., and of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. J. L. Frink, a niece of Lt. Col. J. L. Frink, Jr., Mrs. J. T. Darrah, Mrs. C. B. Westover, Miss Barbara Lee Frink, and Mrs. R. J. Buskirk.

DEAN—Born at Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., 11 Jan. 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Elmer W. Dean, FD, Fort Myer, Va., a son, Claude Wilson.

DEBEVOISE—Born at the Woman's Hospital, Baltimore, Md., 15 Jan. 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Thomas Debevoise, USNR, a daughter, Nancy Macfarlane.

DUNCAN—Born at the French Hospital, New York, 14 Jan. 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. John C. Duncan, 3d, USA, twin daughters, Lynn and Wendy.

FERRIS—Born at Richardson House, Boston, Mass., 17 Jan. 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. B. G. Ferris, Jr., Med. Res., a daughter, Pamela Upham, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Preston Upham and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. B. G. Ferris.

FORSYTH—Born to Capt. and Mrs. Alvin M. Forsyth, AUS, a daughter, Bethia Liddell, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles S. Caffery, ret., and Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Forsyth, Homestead, Pa.

GRAVES—Born at St. Elizabeth Hospital, Elizabeth, N. J., 10 Jan. 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Donald G. Graves, Ord. Dept., a daughter, Judith Valerie. Major Graves is stationed at New York Port of Embarkation.

GRAY—Born in San Antonio, Tex., 9 Jan. 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frederic C. Gray, a daughter, Robin. Mrs. Gray is the former Miss Dorothy Robins, daughter of Mrs. A. W. Robins and the late Brig. Gen. Augustine Warner Robins.

HAGELBERGER—Born at Mercer Hospital, Trenton, N. J., 28 Dec. 1943, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Elmer A. Hagelberger, USA, a daughter, Shariene Elizabeth, granddaughter of Capt. and Mrs. Irving E. Pugh, MID, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Hagelberger, of Williamsville, N. Y.

HARRISON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 16 Jan. 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Rodger S. Harrison, SC, a daughter.

HENNESSEY—Born at Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 27 Dec. 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Harry W. Hennessey, CMP, a son, Harry W. Hennessey, Jr. Lieutenant Hennessey is currently stationed in Washington, D. C.

JAMES—Born at Physicians' Hospital, Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y., 3 Jan. 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Stanley L. James, Jr., CAC, a daughter, Robin Dian, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Stanley L. James, SC.

JONES—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 14 Jan. 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Thomas B. Jones Ord. Dept., a daughter.

KELLY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 13 Jan. 1944, to M.Sgt. and Mrs. Maurice E. Kelly, Jr., Fort Belvoir, Va., a son.

LEAVITT—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 14 Jan. 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Willard H. Leavitt, SC, a daughter.

MALOIT—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 10 Jan. 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert James Maloit, AUS, Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark., a son, Robert James Maloit, Jr., grandson of Col. and Mrs. Mason James Young, CE, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank James Maloit, Gilman, Colo.

McFARLAND—Born to Lt. and Mrs. Alan Roberts McFarland, USNR, 27 Nov. 1943, their second son, Duncan Mathison McFarland, Lieutenant McFarland graduated in the Class of 1938, USNA, and is now on duty in the Pacific.

MUCCIGROSSO—Born at Swedish Hospital, Seattle, Wash., 7 Jan. 1944, to M.Sgt. and Mrs. Benedict J. Muccigrosso, a daughter, Suzanne Patricia. Sergeant Muccigrosso is chief clerk in the Squadron Headquarters of the Army Airways Communications System.

NEARY—Born, 16 Jan. 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Elmer J. Neary, Camp Lee, Va., a daughter, Patricia, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. John V. Rowan.

NELSON—Born at Doctor's Hospital, New York, 12 Jan. 1944, to Chaplain and Mrs. Harry Nelson, Fort Dix, N. J., a daughter, Rose Susan.

OLDFIELD—Born at Richardson House, Boston, Mass., 17 Jan. 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Oldfield, Jr., a son, Robert Harrison.

OWEN—Born at McCune-Brooks Hospital, Carthage, Mo., 16 Jan. 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Bascom Slempp Owen, Ord. Dept., Redstone

Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala., a daughter, Kathleen Margaret Owen, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. William A. Marsh, Camp Crowder, Missouri.

PAINTER—Born at Station Hospital, Fort Bragg, N. C., 8 Dec. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Dean Edgar Painter, FA, a son, Dean Edgar Painter, Jr.

PITTMAN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 17 Jan. 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Harry R. Pittman, DC, Fort Belvoir, Va., a son.

POWELL—Born at Lexington, Ky., 11 Jan. 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter G. Powell, a daughter, Eugenia Powell, granddaughter of Capt. and Mrs. Robert H. Grayson, USN, Newport, R. I. Mr. Powell resigned his Navy commission and is civilian instructor at the Quonset, R. I., Naval Air Station.

SCHMELING—Born at Natrona County Memorial Hospital, Casper, Wyo., 17 Jan. 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. A. Schmeling, a daughter, Shirley Ann Schmeling.

SHORTER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 14 Jan. 1944, to Col. and Mrs. Walter C. Shorter, FA, a daughter, Colonel Shorter is on overseas duty.

STEWART—Born at Reymeyer Hospital, Monahans, Tex., 20 Dec. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. W. R. Stewart, Jr., a son, William Robert Stewart, III, grandson of Col. and Mrs. W. R. Stewart, of La Jolla, Calif., and of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fulton, of Birmingham, Ala.

THOMAS—Born at Newport Hospital, Newport, R. I., 9 Jan. 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. David C. Thomas, SC, USNR, a daughter, Marjorie Chrystal Thomas.

TROUT—Born at Florence Nightingale Hospital, Dallas, Tex., 26 Dec. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert J. Trout, of Camp Howze, Tex., a son, Robert J., Jr., grandson of Comdr. and Mrs. G. J. Blessing, USN-ret., of Long Beach, Calif., and Mrs. John Trout, of Pottsville, Pa.

ZIMMERMAN—Born at Mill's Memorial Hospital, San Mateo, Calif., 12 Jan. 1944, to S.Sgt. and Mrs. Paul I. Zimmerman, MD, Seattle Area Station Hospital, Seattle, Wash., a son, Dennis Paul.

Married

AARON-DONOGHUE—Married in Holy Trinity Chapel, USMA, West Point, N. Y., 16 Jan. 1944, Miss Marianne Helena Donoghue, to Lt. Harold Robert Aaron, USA, Camp Shelby, Miss., who graduated from the USMA last June.

ALEXANDER-FREUND—Married in Detroit, Mich., 14 Jan. 1944, Miss Margaret Freund, to Lt. Edgar Alexander, USA.

ALGER-DODD—Married in All Saints' Episcopal Church, Lakewood, Fla., 15 Jan. 1944, Miss Marjorie Dodd, to AC Martin J. Alger, Jr., AAF.

ANNEN-PHILLIPS—Married in Shawnee, Okla., 24 Dec. 1943, Miss Marion Gordon Phillips, to AC John N. Annen, 2d, AAF.

BALL-COOPER—Married in the Episcopal Church, Ardmore, Okla., 8 Jan. 1944, Miss Dorothy J. Cooper, of Drexel Hill, Pa., to Lt. Frank P. Ball, AAF, Class of '43, USMA, son of Col. and Mrs. Clinton W. Ball, CE, and brother of Maj. Clinton F. Ball, AAF, Class of '41, USMA, now serving overseas.

BARKER-CLEAVE—Married in the home of the bride's godparents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frank R. Keefer, in Washington, D. C., 15 Jan. 1944, Ens. Mary Cleave, USNR, to Lt. John Barker, Jr., USNR.

BASSHAM-TERRETT—Married in Washington, D. C., 15 Jan. 1944, Miss A. Jayne Terrett, to Ylc H. Frank Bassham, USNR.

BEATTIE-DAVIDSON—Married in the chantry of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, 15 Jan. 1944, Miss Laura Isabel Davidson, to Lt. Roland Percival Beattie, 2d, AUS.

BENSLEY-MUMFORD—Married in the chapel of the Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, New York, 14 Jan. 1944, Miss Edith Lois Mumford, to Capt. David William Bensley, AAF, recently returned from overseas duty.

BLACK-KLOSTY—Married in New York, 16 Jan. 1944, Miss Estelle Klosty, to T.Sgt. Charles Raymond Black.

BOCKUS-FISHER—Married in the chapel in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., 15 Jan. 1944, Miss Janet Davidson Fisher, to Lt. H. William Bockus, Jr., USMC.

BOYCE-NIERENBERG—Married in New York, 14 Jan. 1944, Miss Lorraine Dorothea Nierenberg, to Lt. Myron Boyce, USMC.

BREWSTER-MILLER—Married in Manhasset, L. I., N. Y., 14 Jan. 1944, Miss Imogene Miller, to Lt. F. Sanford Brewster, AAF.

BROWN-LEHMANN—Married in Elderly Methodist Church, Baltimore, Md., 1 Jan. 1944, Miss Ruth Lehmann, to Lt. William A. Brown, USAAF.

CLARKE-THOMPSON—Married in the chapel at the Naval Receiving Station, Anacostia, Washington, D. C., 15 Jan. 1944, Miss Ruth Lee Thompson, to Lt. (jg) William Henry Clarke, USNR.

CLAY-COMMANDER—Married in Tampa, Fla., 16 Dec. 1943, Miss Betty Rose Commander, to Capt. Lucius du Bignon Clay, Jr., son of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Clay.

COX-TILTON—Married in Union Congregational Church, New York, 19 Jan. 1944, Miss Florence Nightingale Tilton, to Capt. Edgar Kermit Cox, AAF.

CRANE-MCCULLOCH—Married in the chantry of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church,

New York, 15 Jan. 1944, Miss Helen Lucretia McCulloch, to Lt. Comdr. David Hugh McCulloch, USNR.

CUMMINS-PHILBROOK—Married in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Arlington, Va., 15 Jan. 1944, Miss Glenn Philbrook, niece of Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Taylor, of Arlington, to Midshipman David E. Cummins, who was graduated from the Merchant Marine Academy at Kingspoint, L. I., and who expects his commission as ensign, USNR, 31 Jan., son of Mrs. David E. Cummins, of Annapolis, Md., and the late Lt. Comdr. Cummins.

CURRIE-SPARRE—Married in the Lady Chapel, St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, 18 Jan. 1944, Miss Teresita Sparre, to Lt. Francis Currie, USNR, Bureau of Ships, Navy Dept.

DAVIS-LARSON—Married in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Chappaqua, N. Y., 19 Jan. 1944, Miss Mary Ross Larson, to Ens. Samuel Davis, Jr., USNR.

DEVINE-TAGGART—Married in the Walter Reed Chapel, Washington, D. C., 5 Jan. 1944, Ens. Mary Mason Taggart, to Lt. John Austin Devine, Camp Berkeley, Tex.

de WINDT-de MENKINI—Married in the Lady Chapel, St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, 15 Jan. 1944, Miss Aurora Angelina de Menkini, to Ens. Arthur Kellogg de Windt, USNR.

DROSS-SCOBIE—Married 25 Dec. 1943, Miss Catherine Dorothy Scobie, of Madison, Wis., to 1st Lt. Cornelius W. Dross, DC, nephew of Col. John Dross.

EYTINGE-HEDGES—Married in the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, 17 Jan. 1944, Miss Marion Parker Hedges, to 1st Lt. Ernest Joseph Eytinge, Jr., MC.

FEDANZO-RHOADS—Married in the chapel at the Norfolk Navy Yard, Va., 15 Dec. 1943, Mrs. Burleigh Mae Rhoads, to Ens. Anthony Joseph Fedanzo.

FENSTERSTOCK-ISAACSON—Married in the Congregation Ohav Shalom, New York, 16 Jan. 1944, Miss Gertrude Isaacson, to Capt. Nathaniel Fensterstock, FD, AUS.

FIGG-WILLEY—Married recently in Baltimore, Md., Miss Luzzetta Frances Willey, to T.Sgt. Leslie T. Figg, Jr., USA.

FITZPATRICK-MOORE—Married in Baltimore, Md., 4 Jan. 1944, Miss Betty Carlton Moore, to Ens. Charles L. Fitzpatrick, USNR, Jacksonville, Fla.

FOGARTY-SCHUMANN—Married in the Church of St. Saviour, Brooklyn, N. Y., 11 Jan. 1944, Miss Barbara Joan Schumann, to Lt. (jg) James W. Fogarty, USNR.

FRIEMAN-WYATT—Married in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y., 16 Jan. 1944, Miss Virginia Austin Wyatt, to Ens. John Kling Frieman, flight instructor, Naval Air Service.

GALWAY-TREACY—Married in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Aloysius, Jersey City, N. J., 15 Jan. 1944, Miss Marie Virginia Treacy, to Lt. Andrew V. Galway, USNR.

GARDE-HAMILL—Married in Trinity Episcopal Church, Hewlett, L. I., N. Y., 14 Jan. 1944, Miss Katharine Delano Hamill, to Capt. John Franklin Garde, Jr., MAC, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

GERACE-MANCINI—Married in the chapel of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Providence, R. I., 15 Jan. 1944, Miss Esther Mancini, to Lt. Joseph P. Gerace, AAF, recently returned from overseas duty.

GILMAN-HELLER—Married at the Old Forge, Miami Beach, Fla., 3 Jan. 1944, Miss Betty Heller, to 1st Lt. Aaron S. Gilman, SC.

GROSS-LEVY—Married in New York, 13 Jan. 1944, Miss Margery Helen Levy, to Lt. Alfred Edwin Gross, USNR.

GROSSMAN-ROSE—Married in New York, 12 Jan. 1944, Miss Helaine John Rose, to Lt. Ralph Grossman, USAAF.

HARVEY-ANDROUÉ—Married in St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5 Jan. 1944, Miss Grace Yvonne Androué, to Lt. James A. Harvey, Jr., USNR.

HOLLIS-HOLLOWELL—Married in St. Mary's Chapel, Raleigh, N. C., 8 Jan. 1944, Mrs. Slocumb Davis Hollowell, to Lt. John Edwin Hollis, USNR.

JERVEY-THOMASSON—Married in Post Chapel No. 1, Fort Belvoir, Va., 14 Jan. 1944, Miss Ruth G. Thomasson, of Alexandria, Va., to Capt. Charles H. Jervet, CE, of Charleston, S. C.

JOHN-REHERMAN—Married in the Little Church Around the Corner, New York, 8 Jan. 1944, Miss Helen V. Hetherman, to Lt. (jg) H. Eugene John, USNR.

KELLER-MOSS—Married in St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, Va., 7 Jan. 1944, Miss Elizabeth Lambert Moss, to Lt. Philip Willis Keller, AUS.

KIRK-BARRETT—Married in East Orange, N. J., 15 Jan. 1944, Miss Stephanie F. Barrett, to S.Sgt. Ransford Edgar Kirk, Jr., USA.

KRAMER-RUBIN—Married in Washington, D. C., 15 Jan. 1944, Miss Lillian Rubin, to Lt. (jg) I. Melvin Kramer, USNR.

LACHER-HILL—Married in University Lutheran Church, Seattle, Wash., 8 Jan. 1944, Miss Marguerite Hill, to Ens. Frederick Krumrey Lacher, USNR.

LATTU-RINGER—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Bronxville, N. Y., 15 Jan. 1944, Miss Ariene Ringer, to Comdr. Onnie Peter Lattu, USN, aide to the White House.

LOVE-FADES—Married in Central City Methodist Church, Central City, Ky., 15 Jan. 1944, Miss Jane Fades, to Lt. William Duncan Love, son of Col. and Mrs. Walter D. Love, of Fort Knox, Ky.

LYNCH-SWEENEY—Married in the Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, New York, 15 Jan. 1944, Miss Bernadette R. Sweeney, to Lt. (jg) Robert F. Lynch, Jr., USNR, holder of the Silver Star, who commanded a P-T boat in the South Pacific.

LYON-SNYDER—Married in Morrow Memorial Methodist Church, Maplewood, N. J., 19 Jan. 1944, Miss Dorothy Clark Snyder, to AC Charles C. Lyon, Jr., AAF.

MACDONALD-DAVIS—Married in New York, 15 Jan. 1944, Ens. Olivia Davis, USNR, to Lt. Robert Scrymser Macdonald, USNR.

MEANS-MOORE—Married in Chelsea Registry, London, England, 10 Jan. 1944, Miss Isabel Renee Moore, to Capt. Cornelius Means, AUS.

MOHLER-NAYLOR—To be married this afternoon, 22 Jan. 1944, in Orange, N. J., Miss Florence P. Naylor, daughter of Mrs. Henry A. Howe, of East Orange, N. J., and the late Lt. Harold Steelman Naylor, USA, to Capt. Richard P. Mohler, USA, recently returned from service in North Africa and Sicily, now to be stationed as an instructor at Fort Still, Okla.

MOSELEY-LOUVETT—Married in Central Methodist Church, Atlantic City, N. J., 5 Jan. 1944, Miss Virginia Louvett, to Capt. Frederick G. Moseley, AAF.

MOULD-PINNACK—Married in post chapel, Key Field, Miss., 8 Jan. 1944, Miss Doris June Pinnack, to 2d Lt. Douglas Mould, AC.

MULLINS-DEBAUN—Married in the Disciples of Christ Church, East Orange, N. J., 12 Jan. 1944, Miss Rena Alice Debaun, to 2d Lt. Irving Norton Mullins, AAF, Randolph Field, San Antonio, Tex.

NICHOLSON-EVANS—Married in the Chapel of St. Mary, Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Washington, D. C., 15 Jan. 1944, Miss Ruth-Emily Evans, to Capt. George Truett Nicholson, recently returned from duty in the Aleutian area, now on temporary duty at Fort Belvoir, Va.

PAGENSTECHE-VAN DUYN—Married in St. James' Episcopal Church, New York, 15 Jan. 1944, Miss Anne Van Duyn, to Lt. Gerard H. Pagenstecher, USNR, Quonset, R. I.

PAGES-SPALDING—Married in New York City, 10 Jan. 1944, Joyce White Spalding, to Lt. Pedro Pages, USA.

PELPHS-LEWIS—Married in Walter Reed Memorial Chapel, Washington, D. C., 15 Jan. 1944, Miss Flora Louise Lewis, daughter of Mrs. George Chase Lewis and the late Colonel Lewis, to Lt. Clement Russell Phelps, USNR, stationed at the USNA, Annapolis, Md.

POLIAKOFF-DORF—Married in Beth Tfiloh Synagogue, Baltimore, Md., 2 Jan. 1944, Miss Miriam Bernice Dorf, to Lt. Bernard Poliakoff, USMC.

RIGNEY-GARDINER—Married in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, New York, 15 Jan. 1944, Miss Margaret M. Gardiner, to 2d Lt. Edward E. Rigney, AUS, Governor's Island, N. Y.

ROBERTS-MITCHELL—Married in Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., 15 Jan. 1944, Miss Eileen Virginia Mitchell, to Ens. Marshall Wheeler Roberts, USNR.

ROHR-CONNER—Married in Trinity Episcopal Church, Manassas, Va., 1 Jan. 1944, Miss Walser Conner, to Lt. Edgar Edwin Rohr.

ROWNTREE-HALL—Married in the chapel of Foundry Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 11 Jan. 1944, Miss Dorothy Dix Hall, to Maj. John Albert Rowntree, AAF.

SCHIECHTE-GOODSTEIN—Married in New York, 16 Jan. 1944, Miss Betty Jane Goodstein, to Lt. Edward Schechter, of the ski troops.

SEVALD-DOUGHERTY—Married at Our Lady of Lourdes Church, Bethesda, Md., 12 Jan. 1944, Ens. Mary Jane Dougherty, W.V. (8) USNR, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Dougherty, of Minneapolis, Minn., to 2d Lt. William T. Sevald, FA, AUS, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Sevald, of Royal Oak, Mich.

SHEA-TUCKERMAN—Married in the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, New York, 15 Jan. 1944, Mrs. Preston G. Tuckerman, to 1st Lt. Gerald Shea, AAF, port control officer, N. Y. Port of Aerial Embarkation.

SMITH-BRAMAN—Married in New York, 15 Jan. 1944, Miss Edith Gertrude Braman, to S.Sgt. Benjamin Smith, AAF.

SORRELLS-BLAKELY—Married in the old First Presbyterian Church, Columbus, Ga., 4 Jan. 1944, Miss Mary Morris Blakely, to Lt. John Harvey Sorrells, Jr., AUS, Fort Benning, Ga.

STAFEN-ROCKER—Married in New York City, 16 Jan. 1944, Miss Bernice C. Rocker, to Lt. (jg) Manuel Stafen, MC, USCGR.

STERZELBACH-MARKS—Married in New York, 9 Jan. 1944, Miss Natalie L. Marks, to Lt. Herbert A. Sterzelbach, Jr., USA.

THOMSON-MALONEY—Married in the post chapel Camp Chabonne, La., 17 Jan. 1944, Sgt. Helen Joanne Maloney, USMCR, to Lt. Douglas Gillespie Thomson, Jr., CE, AUS.

TRAEGER-LEE—Married in St. Columba's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 16 Jan. 1944, Miss Mary Virginia Lee, to Lt. Carl Frederick Traeger, SC.

TREADWELL-SHEETS—Married in Calvary Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 14 Jan. 1944, Miss Betty Caroline Sheets, to Capt. James Harvey Willis Treadwell, AUS.

TURKEL-FRIEDRICKS—Married in New York, 16 Jan. 1944, Miss Thelma Lenore Friedrichs, to Ens. Melvin Arthur Turkel.

VANDERLINDE-SPRINGER—Married in White Temple Methodist Church, Miami, Fla., 15 Jan. 1944, Miss Lucille Adelaide Springer, to Lt. (jg) Charles Edward Vanderlinde, USNR.

WHITAKER-ORTH—Married in Christ Church, Georgetown, Washington, D. C., 16 Jan. 1944, Miss Mary Frances Orth, to Lt. Robert Amesbury Whitaker, USNR.

(Continued on Next Page)

Births, Marriages, Deaths

(Continued from Preceding Page)

WILDE-GIBBS—Married in Blanchard Chapel, First Presbyterian Church Passaic, N. J., 15 Jan. 1944. Miss Elizabeth Gibbs, to 1st Lt. Charles Edward Wilde, Jr., AUS.

WINEHOLT-McNAMARA—Married in the chapel at Fort Sill, Okla., 30 Dec. 1943. Miss Estelle Frances McNamara, to Lt. Arthur C. Wineholt, AUS.

WOGAN-KRAFT—Married in the rectory of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, New York, 15 Jan. 1944. Miss Shirley M. Kraft, to S. Sgt. Roderick J. V. Wogan, USMC.

WOOLLEY-HIDALGO—Married in the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Esperanza, New York, 15 Jan. 1944. Miss Mercedes Ana Hidalgo, to Lt. Cyril C. Woolley, USA.

Died

ARMSTRONG—Died as the result of a heavy bomber crash near Dalhart Army Airfield, Dalhart, Tex., 16 Jan. 1944. T. Sgt. John W. Armstrong, South Canaan, Pa.

ROBINSON—Died in New York, 14 Jan. 1944. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Robinson, wife of Lt. Boyd W. Robinson, USA.

DARBE—Died in Brooklyn, N. Y., 12 Jan. 1944. Mrs. Lulu T. Darbee, mother of Lt. Robert S. Darbee, Jr., USMC.

FEIMAN—Died as the result of the crash of an Army bomber, lost in a blizzard over the Allegheny Mountains, near Elkins, W. Va., 15 Jan. 1944. 2d Lt. Melvin M. Feiman, Canton, Ohio.

FETZER—Died as the result of a plane crash at Ellington Field, Tex., 16 Jan. 1944. AC Cora B. Fetzer, USAAF, Shreveport, La.

FINN—Died as the result of a plane crash at Ellington Field, Tex., 16 Jan. 1944. AC Francis W. Finn, USAAF, Chicago, Ill.

FITZGIBBON—Died suddenly, 9 Jan. 1944, at the home of her daughter, (Mrs. Kirke B. Lawton, wife of Colonel Lawton, SC) in Washington, D. C., Mrs. Margaret Fitzgibbon.

FLEISHMAN—Died as the result of a heavy bomber crash near Dalhart Army Airfield, Dalhart, Tex., 16 Jan. 1944. 2d Lt. Fred L. Fleishman, Milwaukee, Wis.

FORTSON—Died as the result of a plane crash at Ellington Field, Tex., 16 Jan. 1944. AC James H. Fortson, USAAF, New Orleans, La.

GEROW—Died in St. Petersburg, Fla., 18 Jan. 1944. Leonard R. Gerow, 82, of Petersburg, Va., father of Maj. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, USA, and Brig. Gen. Lee Saunders Gerow, USA.

GROENENDYKE—Died in San Francisco, Calif., 16 Jan. 1944. Wesel N. Groenendyke, brother of Capt. Richard Groenendyke, USA.

GUTTERY—Died as the result of the crash of an Army bomber, lost in a blizzard over the Allegheny Mountains, near Elkins, W. Va., 15 Jan. 1944. 2d Lt. Nolan E. Guttery, New Braunfels, Tex.

HALE—Died in Passavant Hospital, Chicago, Ill., 18 Jan. 1944. William Browne Hale, father of Capt. George Hale and Naval Cadet John Hale.

HOROWITZ—Died at New York City, 28 Nov. 1943. Col. Nathan Horowitz, USA-ret., Class of 1905, USMA. Interment at West Point, N. Y.

IHLE—Died in Arlington, Va., 15 Jan. 1944. Charles W. Ihle, attorney in the solicitors' office of the Veterans' Administration, father of Frances M. Ihle, of the WAVES, and Capt. Ruth J. Ihle, WAC.

JONES—Died at Sibley Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., 15 Jan. 1944. Mrs. Mary T. Jones, aged 80, mother of Col. Lawrence (Biff) Jones, former head football coach and now graduate manager of athletics, USMA, West Point, N. Y.; Col. Herbert Jones, a member of the Army General Staff on duty in the South Pacific; Donald C. Jones, of Mobile, Ala., and Edward K. Jones and Mrs. Ruth J. Fooshe, both of Washington, D. C.

JOHNSON—Died as the result of the crash of an Army bomber, lost in a blizzard over the Allegheny Mountains, near Elkins, W. Va., 15 Jan. 1944. 2d Lt. Kenneth A. Johnson, Chicago, Illinois.

KNIGHT—Died in Greenwich Hospital, Greenwich, Conn., 15 Jan. 1944. Harold W. Knight, father of Ens. Donald G. Knight, USN.

McCARTY—Died in Orange, N. J., 10 Jan. 1944. Mrs. Florence Elizabeth McCarty, wife of Fred L. McCarty, civilian employee of the AAF, and mother of Capt. Robert McCarty, AAF, and Lt. (Jg) Richard McCarty, USN.

McDONOUGH—Died in New York, 19 Jan. 1944. Mrs. Anna Tobin McDonough, mother of Lt. Col. Joseph A. McDonough, USA, Mrs. Leonard A. Page, Lt. (Jg) John F. McDonough, USNR and Mother Louise McDonough, RFCJ.

MOORE—Died 16 Dec. 1943, of wounds received in action in Italy. William Cheney Moore, Jr., Inf., son of Col. William Cheney Moore, Inf., and Lt. Dorothy R. Moore, WAC, and brother of Lt. Robert Vernon Moore, AAF, Pfc. Edwin B. Moore, Armored Division, and Dorothy Moore.

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MOYER—Died in New York, 16 Jan. 1944. Mrs. Abbie Howe Moyer, mother of Lt. D. H. Moyer, USNR.

NEIL—Died at the New York Post Graduate Hospital, New York, 18 Jan. 1944. John W. Neil, father of Col. Donald R. Neil, AUS.

NUGENT—Died in Southampton, L. I., N. Y., 18 Jan. 1944. Dr. John Nugent, sr., father of Capt. William F. Nugent, USA.

PADGETT—Died at Doctors' Hospital, Washington, D. C., 17 Jan. 1944. Dell V. Padgett, father of Capt. Cadman V. Padgett, USAAF.

PRATT—Died in Williamstown, Mass., 15 Jan. 1944. Dr. James B. Pratt, father of Ens. David M. Pratt, USNR, on duty in the Pacific.

RANDOLPH—Died in Washington, D. C., 17 Jan. 1944. Mrs. Dorothy M. Randolph, wife of Lt. Col. Innes Randolph, USA.

RENSHAW—Died of plane crash injuries in India, 19 Dec. 1943. Col. Harry N. Renshaw, a former member of the world's champion U. S. rifle team.

ROWLAND—Died as the result of a mid-air crash of two training planes above Strother Field, Winfield, Kans., 19 Jan. 1944. AC W. E. Rowland, AAF, son of Mrs. Grace M. Rowland, 5500 block Redford Rd., Washington, D. C.

SABLOTNY—Died as the result of the crash of an Army bomber, lost in a blizzard over the Allegheny Mountains, near Elkins, W. Va., 15 Jan. 1944. 1st Lt. William R. Sablotny, Hobart, Ind.

SANDS—Died in Stanford Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., 18 Jan. 1944. Mrs. Virginia de Figueroa Sands, wife of Lt. Frederic P. Sands, Jr. (grandson of the late Rear Adm. William F. Fullam, USN).

SMITH—Died as the result of a heavy bomber crash near Dalhart Army Airfield, Dalhart, Tex., 16 Jan. 1944. 2d Lt. Randolph Smith, Andalusia, Ala.

STEWART—Died in Eastman, Ga., 6 Jan. 1944. Lt. Col. Thomas Hill Stewart, jr., MC, USA-ret. Survived by his wife, of Eastman; two daughters, the Misses Jacqueline and Betty Stewart, of Savannah; and three sons, Maj. Thomas Stewart, III, USA on overseas duty; Capt. Charles Wallace Stewart, USA on overseas duty, and Candidate Richards O. Stewart, OCS, Fort Benning, Ga.

STREET—Died at Yuma, Ariz., 15 Jan. 1944. Col. Rowland R. Street, Inf. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Geraldine Street, 3628 Loughborough St., St. Louis, Mo. Interment Arlington National Cemetery, 1 P. M., today, 22 Jan.

THORNALL—Died in a collision of an Army bus and a Santa Fe freight train at Kingman, Ariz., 6 Jan. 1944. AC William R. Thornall, jr., USAAF, brother of Capt. J. A. Thornall, USA.

OBITUARIES

Ending a career which began in the Army of Occupation in Germany 1918-1919 and which took him to honors throughout this hemisphere Brig. Gen. Arthur Bee McDaniel, 48, Commanding General of the Third Reconnaissance Command with headquarters at Birmingham Army Air Base died 26 Dec. 1943, at his home Birmingham, Ala.

General McDaniel was born in San Antonio, Texas. He was graduated from the University of Texas in 1917, and was commissioned in the Army in 1917. He had the rating of Command Pilot, Command Observer and Aerial Observer. General McDaniel was second in command of the Latin-American Good Will Flight, which began 21 Dec. 1926, and ended 21 May, 1927. After a 20,000 mile trip he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross by President Coolidge. He was, also, awarded the Mackay Trophy and received decorations from six South American countries.

In August 1942 General McDaniel received from the government of Peru the Cross Peruana of Aviation. This award is the highest decoration of Peruvian Aviation and was awarded for exceptional ability, personal merit and the acknowledged friendship toward Peru.

A veteran of over twenty-six years' service prior to being ordered to Birmingham in October 1942, he had spent nearly two years in Panama Canal Zone as Chief of Staff of The Sixth Air Force at Albrook Field.

General McDaniel is survived by his widow, Mrs. Leah Glenn McDaniel, who resides at 305 Felder Avenue, Montgomery, Ala. He held the following decorations: Distinguished Flying Cross, World War Campaign Medal, Army of Occupation in Germany 1918-1919, Oficial de la Orden de El Sol del Peru, Orden del Libertador en el Grado de Oficial (Venezuela), Caballero de la Orden, Conductor de los Andes (Bolivia), Republica de Chile, La Union es la Fuerza MCMXXV.

Lt. Col. Thomas Hill Stewart, jr., MC, USA, ret., died suddenly of a heart attack 6 Jan. 1944.

Colonel Stewart retired in 1940 to enter private practice and had since lived in Eastman, Ga.

Among his survivors are his wife, of Eastman; two daughters, the Misses Jacqueline and Betty Stewart, of Savannah; three sons, Maj. Thomas Stewart III, USA, abroad, Capt. Charles Wallace Stewart, USA, abroad, and Candidate Richards O. Stewart, OCS, Fort Benning,

Ga.; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, sr., of Atlanta; one sister and three brothers.

Col. Stewart was buried at West View Cemetery, Atlanta, Ga.

Air Forces in Combat

(Continued from Page 626)

relatively small. It is estimated by competent authority that this single action caused a loss in production of 500 ME-109's. The Luftwaffe was hurt in the air almost as seriously as it was on the ground. More than 200 fighters of several types pressed a strong attack: 140 were destroyed, 19 probably destroyed and 36 damaged. Tremendous efforts are being made to get this plant back into production.

The equipment of our escort fighter aircraft with extra long-range disposable fuel tanks now enables them to give our bombers continuous cover to and from targets formerly out of tactical range. Another factor of great importance is the development of navigational aids so accurate that enemy targets can now be attacked by bombing through the overcast or at night.

The general pattern of German reaction to 8th Air Force operations shows a number of especially significant trends:

(1) General unwillingness of fighter forces to join combat with invading aircraft other than heavy bomber formations.

(2) Furious all-out attack with little heed of fighter losses, on heavy bombers dispatched against key targets; this is true particularly when bomber formations are unescorted.

(3) Increasing employment of fighters equipped with cannon of larger than 20 mm. caliber, and of fighters (in many cases twin-engine) firing long-range rocket projectiles. These factors point definitely to:

(1) The need of Germany to conserve available fighter strength.

(2) The effectiveness of our bombing which forces on the Luftwaffe the necessity of stopping such attacks at any cost.

(3) A search for effective new weapons; in particular long-range weapons that permit attack from outside the lethal range of our formations' 50-caliber machine gun defense.

In view of the high rate of attrition of German fighter aircraft on the Western front, the near future appears likely to be a crucial period which may determine the survival or destruction of the Luftwaffe as an effective air force. If the present rate of attrition keeps up, and German aircraft factories producing these fighters continue to suffer progressive destruction, a point will be reached where German reserves are exhausted and only a trickle of new replacements can be supplied.

The destruction wrought by Allied bombers has shown that the operations of the Army Air Forces and the Royal Air Force are complementary. The RAF and the AAF work together. In recent weeks the Royal Air Force bombardments of military objectives in Berlin are worthy of special praise. During a single night more than five million pounds of high explosives were dropped on chemical works and war industries in Berlin and its suburbs. Although the Nazis have increased their production of fighter planes, they have not stopped the bombers from taking total war to the German capital.

It is difficult to appraise the present struggle for air supremacy as representing anything short of a major turning point in the war. What American and Royal Air Force bombers can do to the whole German war machine, once the German fighter force is rendered impotent, needs no comment. The issue hangs now on which side first falters, weakens, and loses its punishing power.

Clearly, the cost in money, men or equipment for a few isolated missions—much less for one mission—is never a reliable basis for judging the success of our strategic operation as a whole. It is the overall cost to us, in relation to our ability to bear that cost, measured against the overall result and the enemy's ability to endure that result, which must decide for or against the resolute prosecution of a military campaign.

To a question posed in those terms, there is only one answer. We will not falter.

Army Gives Camps to Vets Bureau

Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces, announced 15 Jan. that certain Army camps vacated by troops sent overseas will be turned over to the Veterans' Administration for use as Veterans' hospitals and that qualified Veterans' Administration doctors will be commissioned in the Army.

Decision to use the camps was made at a meeting called by General Somervell at his office and attended by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Chief of the Veterans' Administration, and Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army.

"The War Department is determined to see that every discharged, wounded or sick veteran gets the best possible care and that this care is uninterrupted," General Somervell said in announcing the transfer. "Anything less is unthinkable. Not a single veteran of the present war should be discharged until he is entirely recovered or until the Veterans' Administration has a bed for him. However, the Veterans' Administration has been hampered by lack of facilities and of trained staffs. Therefore, we offered to turn over

as many camps as General Hines needs to assure uninterrupted care and comfort for our men."

At the same time General Somervell announced that in order to prevent doctors assigned to Veterans' hospitals from resigning to join the Army, all such doctors who can pass physical examinations will be commissioned in the Army Medical Corps and reassigned to the Veterans' hospitals to assist General Hines in meeting the existing acute situation in regard to all types of personnel.

"Thus from time to time we can shift our medical personnel to meet the loads where they are greatest," General Somervell said. "The Army posts and camps that we turn over for the care of veterans all have large and well-equipped hospital facilities. These can be used almost as they are. We will assist the Veterans' Administration in any way possible to convert the camps to their new uses."

Which military establishments will be transferred has not yet been decided, but War Department and Veterans' Bureau officials hope to make their decision shortly and begin preparations to receive patients as rapidly as possible.

Investigates Political Survey

An investigation to determine whether polls of political sentiment have been held among troops overseas has been ordered by the War Department, the Secretary of War informed Senator Green, R. I., on 15 Jan.

The commanding general of the European theater of operations has stated that if any such survey or poll was made it was without the consent or knowledge of himself.

The Secretary's letter to Senator Green was in reply to a letter by the latter, dated 12 Jan., in which Mr. Green called attention to reports that Mr. Harrison Spangler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, sponsored a survey of political opinion among troops in England.

Mr. Stimson stated that before receiving Senator Green's letter he had cabled the commanding general, and the general had replied, stating that he had no knowledge of such a poll. The commanding general, Mr. Stimson told Senator Green, "is conducting an intensive investigation with a view to determining whether any such survey or poll was made and, if so, what members of the military services, if any, were responsible therefor."

Mr. Spangler followed his original statement about a poll with the explanation that the information he had received was furnished by several officers, personal friends of his, who merely were reporting their own observations.

Representative Celler, Dem., N. Y., raised the poll issue in the House last week, but, after it was charged that administration officials also have reported polls of soldier sentiment, Majority Leader McCormack and Minority Leader Martin agreed to let the matter rest.

Meanwhile, Brig. Gen. Robert L. Denig, director of Marine Corps Public Relations, said that if some Marines are passing out Willkie campaign buttons as awards to complaining companions, the idea is not that of the corps as a whole. It was said this week by an NBC commentator that some Marines in the South Pacific awarded a 1940 Willkie button to grousing Marines who have collected ten "weeping slips" previously.

Retired Pay for Gen. Hines

The House Military Affairs Committee this week voted to report amended, S. 872, a bill that authorizes the President to appoint Frank T. Hines a brigadier general in the Army of the United States and immediately thereafter place him on the retired list of the Army with the rank, pay, and allowances of that grade. The amendment to the bill omits the name of the present Administrator of the Veterans' Administration and makes the bill apply to any administrator of that Bureau who has been the head of it for 15 years.

Here's something to remember about Maintenance. The more you do before you have to do it, the less you have to do when you have to do it.

Service Voting Bill

Legislation calling upon the various states to enact legislation to make voting by service personnel possible was reported this week by the House Committee on Elections. The bill also directs the Secretaries of War and the Navy to expedite the transmission, delivery and return of ballots and to provide free airmail service for ballots and other election materials.

A fight is expected in the House when the bill is taken up—probably this coming week—as proponents of greater federal control over elections press for adoption of the Worley-Green-Lucas bill.

The bill reported with minor amendments by the Elections Committee is S. 1285, the McKellar-Eastland bill, which leaves control of ballots in State hands.

Meanwhile, legislatures of a number of States are preparing to meet in special or regular session to make necessary modifications in voting laws to permit their citizens who are absent in the armed forces to vote in the forthcoming primary and general elections.

Principal obstacles to be overcome are the insufficient time between filing for candidacy and time of election and the lack of provision for absentee registration. The shortness of time between the date all candidacies are filed and the ballots made up and the date of the election in many States will prevent a ballot being sent to a service voter and its return by election day. Few States have provision for absentee registration.

First of the States to take specific action are Georgia and West Virginia.

In a special session, the Georgia General Assembly enacted a law providing for absentee registration, for waiver of the poll tax for men in service and for qualification of candidates at least 90 days before the election. Under the last provision, Georgia's primaries will be advanced from September to August. Last year, the Georgia Assembly reduced minimum voting age to 18 years.

Legislation embodying similar objectives was approved by the West Virginia Legislature.

The legislatures of Georgia and Illinois last week asked Congress to approve legislation which would provide that service personnel may return ballots by air mail free of postage. Both States plan to send ballots to voters by air mail, postage paid by the States. Carrying out the state legislators' recommendations, Senator George, Ga., and Representative Pace, Ga., this week introduced bills permitting service personnel to send registration certificates and ballots postage free.

Convoys and Repairs in Africa

Several score of vessels suffering from enemy action or the occupational diseases of continuous convoy work have limped into a United States Naval Operating Base in North Africa for over a year. Under direction of Capt. Robert C. Bell, USN, who arrived at the port last December, a Repair Department, which has steadily grown in facilities and resources, has speedily returned such vessels to service.

The key nucleus consists of 135 United States Navy men, with eleven officers, most of whom are experts in hull repair. The "Hull" Superintendent, Lieut. Gustave A. Gillgren, USN, is one of the officers frequently in demand; Lieut. William C. Ellis, USNR, and Chief Machinist's Mate Verbia Talkington, USN, share the brunt of the engine problems for which damaged ships require services. Other key men whom Captain Bell has recommended for advancement are Norman C. Martin, USNR, and Francis G. Burbee, USNR, shipfitters first class.

Also when convoys handling food and munitions enter a North African port after long haul across the Atlantic, a complex organization known as Naval Operating Base is on hand to receive them. Functions of such a base as that commanded by Commodore Charles M. Yates, USN, actually begin while they are still at sea. Channels are swept by Yard Minesweepers; submarine chasers and patrol craft from the base joining convoy escorts in insuring that no enemy submarines are awaiting them; berths are designated, and Port Director ready with pilots to escort them in.

U. S. COAST GUARD

ADDITIONAL restrictions have been placed upon the advancement of enlisted men to petty officer ratings. With the Coast Guard approaching full strength, headquarters has ordered that for advancement to petty officer third class at least four months' service shall be required. Petty officers advanced to second class and first class must have a minimum of four months' service in the next lower grade.

Waivers of these service requirements will be granted by headquarters only when the person is outstanding and needs of service justify waiver.

In an earlier order (1 Jan. issue, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL), the minimum service requirement for advancement to chief petty officer was raised from 12 to 24 months.

Headquarters has modified its ship to shore personnel exchange order, mentioned last week, to make it clear that the transfers authorized apply to enlisted men only. The order permits exchange of personnel between Coast Guard manned vessels arriving within a district and personnel on duty in the district.

SPAR Officers From Civil Life

Because of the enlargement of the authorized SPAR quota from 800 officers and 8,000 enlisted to 1,200 officers and 12,000 enlisted, there will be no suspension of officer appointments from civil life.

Commissioning of officers from civil

life had been curtailed in recent months and was due to be suspended almost entirely early this year.

Academy Sports

Coast Guard Academy's winter sports schedules are well under way, the basketball squad having started a strenuous schedule by meeting Trinity at Hartford on 7 Jan., Middlebury at Middlebury the next day, and Yale on 12 Jan. On 8 Jan. the swimming squad met Trinity at New London.

Schedules for the remainder of the year are as follows:

Basketball

Jan. 22: Holy Cross at New London.
Jan. 24: Wesleyan at Middlebury.
Jan. 29: Army at West Point.
Feb. 4: Trinity at New London.
Feb. 5: Worcester Tech at New London.
Feb. 9: Yale at New Haven.
Feb. 12: Brown at New London.
Feb. 19: Connecticut at New London.
Feb. 23: Open.
Feb. 26: Open.
Mar. 4: Tufts at Medford (tentative).

Swimming

Jan. 29: Army at West Point.
Feb. 5: Brown at New London.
Feb. 9: Trinity at Hartford.
Feb. 12: Brown at Providence.

Boxing

Jan. 29: Army at West Point.
Feb. 26: Penn State at New London.
Mar. 9-10: Eastern Intercollegiate Championships at Penn State.

Wrestling

Jan. 29: Dartmouth at New London.
Feb. 5: Dartmouth at Hanover.
Feb. 12: Yale at New Haven.
Feb. 26: Army at West Point.
Mar. 4: Tufts at New London.

Navy Manpower Survey

The Navy Manpower Survey Board, established by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox to determine whether the shore establishments of the Navy are overmanned or undermanned, has started its study of the personnel situation at 3,300 Naval activities.

Groups of Navy officers, civilians and civil service employees are making the surveys throughout the country and within two months expect to determine where Naval manpower is being used effectively and efficiently. Working under the supervision of Naval District Manpower Survey Committees, sub-committees are at work aiding in the coverage of various Naval activities in order that the survey may be completed in the shortest possible time.

From Washington, members of the Survey Board are visiting key points to assist in the supervision of the program: Vice Admiral Adolphus Andrews, USN-Ret., until recently Commander of the Eastern Sea Frontier, and now senior member of the Manpower Board, and two board members, Rear Adm. Charles W. Fisher, USN, Director of the Shore Establishment Division, Navy Department, and R. Randall Irwin, assistant to the vice-president, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, will go to California to confer with members of the West Coast committees.

"It is our determination to get as many men as possible in the right job in the shortest possible time," Admiral Andrews said yesterday. "Every man who is qualified for sea duty should be at sea."

Rebuild Jap Air Base

Working day and night, Army Engineers started construction on a new and powerful air base at Cape Gloucester within a few hours after the enemy base was captured.

Col. L. G. Yoder, CE, West Point class of Nov. 1918, and former assistant to Chicago District Army Engineers, is in charge.

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Marine Corps Notes

In a formal order to the service, issued when he assumed duty as Commandant of the Marine Corps, Lt. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift declared: "I am honored by the confidence reposed in me at this critical stage of the war and shall do my utmost while serving in this important office to speed the progress of the war toward our ultimate victory. I know that I can rely upon the personnel of the Corps, both officer and enlisted, to aid me in sustaining the high standards of public service for which the Corps has been celebrated for a century and more."

Headquarters has issued a new circular letter, No. 623, superseding previous instructions governing the issuance and accountability of individual equipment. Also issued are new instructions governing claims for reimbursement for the loss, damage or destruction of personal property. The new order, Letter of Instruction No. 625, replaces Letter No. 170 of 15 June 1942.

Lt. Col. Daniel W. Bender, assistant director of public relations for the West Coast area, arrived in Washington 20 Jan. for a week of discussions with Brig. Gen. Robert L. Denig, director of public relations, relative to handling of informational matters.

Army Promotion Status

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) and Promotions on the Non-Promotion List since 14 Jan. 1944.

Promotion List

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel—Harold W. James, Inf., No. 45. Vacancies—none.
Last nomination to the grade of Colonel—Frank E. Emory, Jr., CAC No. 57. Senior Lt. Colonel—Edward C. Wallington, CWS No. 58.
Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Colonel—George H. Bare, INF No. 200.
Last promotion to the grade of Major—Robert B. McCleave, INF No. 315.
Last promotion to the grade of Captain—Adrian L. Hoebeke, INF No. 298.
Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Francis N. Smith, INF No. 721.

of the work which consists of lengthening the runway and replacing with gravel thousands of yards of mud.

Colonel Yoder states that surveyors were running a line down the strip even before the battle was over and were followed closely by the bulldozers and other construction equipment.



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FINANCE

Financial Digest

Congress is refusing to carry out the legislative program which the President presented in his annual message, and its attitude has been strengthened by the results of twin Congressional by-elections in Pennsylvania this week. Joseph M. Pratt, Republican, was elected from the second (Philadelphia) district and Samuel K. McConnell, Republican, from the seventeenth (Montgomery County) district. Republican leaders claim these elections show the continuance of the trend against the New Deal, and this view is stimulating their party members in the Senate and House and the anti-Roosevelt democrats to strike more vigorously against the President's legislative recommendations.

Already the Senate is preparing to pass the bill raising an additional \$2.275 billions of taxes, which the President stated does not begin to meet the test of realism. It has approved the provision requiring Labor Unions and other organizations to file returns of receipts and expenditures, in spite of the vigorous opposition of Organized Labor. It is now compromising on the existing law for the renegotiation of contracts which will not impair the effectiveness of the act. The President stated that "for two long years I have pleaded with the Congress to take undue profits out of the war." The law for this purpose has been on the statute books since April 1942, has been administered by the President's own appointees, and renegotiations have cut profits to the ire of business men, who say they cannot now build reserves for employment after the war. Moreover, the tax bill which the Senate is about to pass, provides a tax rate of 95 per cent on "excess profits" as against the present rate of 90 per cent.

What the President termed the "cost-

of-food" law is nothing more nor less than subsidies. The OPA reports that the government is spending \$1.1 billions annually in this operation. The President said the law he desires will cost about 1 per cent of the present annual cost of the war, or, a little less than the amount now being expended. This matter is now before the Senate, with opponents of a ban on subsidies insisting that their view prevail. However, a compromise is in prospect which will limit the amount to be spent, probably to that now being disbursed. The President wants early reenactment of the Stabilization Act of 19 October 1942 which will expire on 30 June next. The President forecasts price chaos next summer unless his recommendation be adopted promptly. It is claimed that in demanding speed on the extension of this measure the President is preparing a defense against the public realization that the Act has failed. In connection with the operation of the act, it is pointed out that when it was being debated railroad labor was deliberately exempted. Yet Stabilization Director Vinson held that the 8 cent increase allowed the non-ops of the railroads under the Railway Labor Act was in violation of the Little Steel Formula and would not be allowed. Labor in other industries is insisting that the Little Steel formula be abandoned particularly in view of the concessions made to the miners, steel workers, railroad employees, and others. The President has made National Service conditional upon the enactment of the other legislative recommendations he made, asserting that among other things it would end strikes. There is no doubt that Congress is ready to stop strikes through amplification of the existing anti-strike law, but it would prefer to take this action directly, and not by means of National Service, which appears to be doomed.

MERCHANT MARINE

Merchant Marine

An attempt to amend the mustering-out pay bill to include the Merchant Marine failed in the House this week, but the C. I. O. declared that it would continue to press the campaign.

Representative Celler, N. Y. author of the defeated amendment to include merchant seamen, this week introduced a separate bill, H.R. 4007, to cover the seamen.

The bill provides that merchant seamen who served aboard United States vessels during the war and terminate such service, through no fault of their own, after 7 Dec. 1941 shall receive \$2 for each day of service aboard a vessel. A minimum of \$100 and a maximum of \$500 would be payable.

Names for Victory Ships

Designation of names for the first eleven sister ships of the SS United Victory, first of the Maritime Commission's fleet of Victory Ships honoring the United Nations, were announced 18 Jan.

Czechoslovakia Victory, Poland Victory, Britain Victory, Norway Victory, Luxembourg Victory, Netherlands Victory and Belgium Victory will soon be launched at the yard of the Oregon Shipbuilding Corp., Portland, Ore., where the United Victory was launched 12 Jan.

About 27 Jan. the China Victory will be launched at the California Shipbuilding Corp., to be followed by Greece Victory, USSR Victory and United States Victory.

Barge Contract Cut

Because more self-propelled ships are now available to handle cargoes of strategic bauxite, base of aluminum, a contract with Barrett and Hilp, South San Francisco, Calif., for 26 concrete barges has been cut to 20, the Maritime Commission announced this week.

Allocation to the Army, Navy and the West Coast grain trade has taken care of the 20 already built or under construction.

Army, Navy Discharges

About 200,000 persons were discharged for physical or mental reasons from the Army during the last four months of 1943, the Selective Service System has reported to Congress.

Selective Service stated that the number of discharges has decreased materially.

It was stated that the Navy has not

yet reported to Selective Service on discharges, but the information will be forwarded to Congress as soon as received.

The statements were part of a lengthy report of operations undertaken by Selective Service as a result of the father draft act approved 5 Dec. 1943.

In the report it was stated:

Section 6 of Public Law 197 requires us to report on discharges from the armed forces. In this connection it is, of course, obvious that the number of discharges for reasons other than death and the individual causes for such discharges are as material as a review of the number of men who are rejected and the causes for such rejection. Consequently, we have requested from both the Army and the Navy information with respect to the persons discharged over a specified period, together with causes therefor. This information has been obtained from the Army but has not as yet been received from the Navy. However, the information from the Navy when received will be made available to the committee. About 200,000, it is estimated, were discharged from the Army during the last 4 months of 1943 for physical and mental reasons. Some idea of the distribution of these cases may be obtained from the table attached hereto as exhibit I. The number of monthly discharges from the Army, other than for battle casualties, has decreased materially, and War Department Circular No. 293 . . . has had considerable to do with this decrease.

Reappointment of Reservists

Former Officers' Reserve Corps members who resigned their commissions due to essential industrial or governmental employment have been notified that they are again offered appointment to their former rank on successfully passing the physical examination, if otherwise qualified.

Application must be made within a thirty day period after release from such position or within thirty days of notification if already released. Such officers will be called to active duty only if there be no available officers to fill existing vacancies and their services have been requested.

Those failing to apply within the specified time, will, if inducted in an enlisted status, be given the opportunity of making application subject to similar provisions.

Furlough Policy

Commanding officers granting furloughs to enlisted men of the Army stationed in this country have been notified that they may grant travel time in addition to the authorized 15 days in cases involving personnel whose homes are a great distance from their stations.

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Navy and Marine Corps personnel, stationed overseas, desirous of sending souvenirs of the vegetable or animal kingdoms in their new surroundings to those at home, are running afoul of the plant quarantine regulations.

The Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, has made public a list of plant materials and insects, which the U. S. Department of Agriculture has advised are unacceptable for mailing to the continental United States by personnel stationed overseas.

Unacceptable for mailing to the continental United States by personnel stationed overseas are: cottonseed, seed cotton and cottonseed hulls; unhulled rice and rice straw and hulls; leaves and parts of plants used as packing materials; bamboo seeds or plants; sugar cane; citrus plants or cuttings; banana plants; fresh fruits and vegetables, including potatoes, sweet potatoes and yams; live insects, including living larvae, pupae and eggs; cotton bolls and like material; dried, cured or processed fruits and vegetables, such as dried peas, beans, cured figs, dates, etc., are acceptable.

Soldier's Tax Guide

A handy income tax guide prepared by a War Department attorney, and published by Barrister Publications, Washington, D. C., explains in simple language everything that members of the armed services need know on tax matters.

Sample returns are given and detailed advice on service tax matters not contained in Treasury Department instructions. Full instructions are included for those entitled to refunds or allowed to recompute 1942 tax.

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Brazil Develops Powerful Modern Army

By BRIG. GEN. JOHN N. GREELY

THE recent visit of Brazil's War Minister, General Eurico Gaspar Dutra, to the United States occurred at a time when this warring South American republic was moving rapidly to develop a powerful, modern, offense-minded army which would take its place alongside the United Nations' fighting forces overseas.

Building a highly mobile army for today's swift, mechanized warfare is no easy job, as the Brazilians have found out. It is a long and herculean undertaking which demands the utmost in organizational detail, in equipping and improvising, in training and teamwork. The Brazilian General Staff, mindful of lessons the Allies have learned on the battlefield, is utilizing many of the latest techniques in preparing young Brazilians for combat.

Thousands of men called to the colors by the big southern nation are training now with some of the most modern war weapons. North American lend-lease assistance has provided much of the heavy material such as large-caliber guns and tanks. Brazil's industries and army arsenals have accounted for munitions and lighter army equipment. In general, Brazil builds what she can, imports the rest from the United States.

Modernization of the nation's army is entirely a Brazilian effort. It is the Brazilian General Staff which organizes and trains the units and arranges for the delivery and assembly of lend-lease materials. The wartime emphasis now is on the maximum use of Brazil's vast natural resources in equipping the army. Thus, the booming industries of Sao Paulo, Brazil's Detroit, and Rio de Janeiro are turning out many of the instruments of war, like gas masks and field radio sets, which formerly were imported.

Dr. J. J. Moniz de Aragao, Brazilian Ambassador to London, recently declared that Brazil has 300,000 troops prepared for overseas operations. While no official War Ministry figures on the army's size have been released, it might be well to remember that, based on the 8 to 10 per cent military manpower estimate, Brazil could muster a large fighting force from its 43,000,000 population. Obstacles, however, lie in adequate modern equipment, cantonment areas, experienced instructors and transportation.

Like all nations which have changed over drastically from old-type theories of warfare, the Brazilians have had to learn the hard way. It is much more difficult, of course, for a country lacking in heavy industries to make the transformation, but the Brazilians have taken long strides forward. One of the most important factors in this has been the training of Brazilian officers in the United States, where they study the latest war methods and apply those lessons in Brazil.

General Dutra has played a leading role in the streamlining of the Brazilian Army. Since he became War Minister in 1937, the 65-year-old soldier has initiated many reforms in both army administration and war tactics. His awareness of new developments in warfare, as borne out by reports from the fighting fronts, and his application of them to Brazil have earned for him a top place among Latin America's military leaders.

In defending Brazil's strategic "bulge" area, Brazilian and American forces have been collaborating excellently. Officers report that a true spirit of camaraderie has grown up between the men of both countries. One of the big jobs of the Brazilian Army today is protection of the vital northeastern air and naval bases. Brazilian anti-aircraft crews and troops, for example, ring all-important air-fields, guarding against any attempts or attack. Some of the best equipped and best trained Brazilian forces are stationed in that area, awaiting further developments in the fight.

Hub of the Brazilian Army's training is Vila Militar, about 15 miles from Rio de Janeiro, where draftees and young officers are instructed in the infantry, artillery, signal corps, and motor-mechanization schools. Newest of these training centers is the motor-mechanization school

(Escola de Moto-Mecanizacao), which boasts a wide assortment of tanks, scout cars, jeeps and other up-to-the-minute war machines. Founded five years ago, the school first employed French and Italian equipment, but for the past two years modern American models have been the standard.

Students at this school enjoy working with modern equipment. Big, 28-ton General Grant tanks and their lighter cousins, the 12-tonners rumble across the training field, ford creeks, and climb hills near the school as the Brazilians learn the mechanics of operating and servicing the machines. Upon concrete ramps the tanks are given daily scrubbing by their crews before entering the shops for lubrication. The Brazilians take great pride in their mechanized units as is evidenced by the careful attention which they give to them. The men love the compactness of machinery and power in the squat jeeps, the sturdiness and speed of the eight-men scout cars.

Only American tactics are taught at the school—by Brazilian officers who have studied at the United States Army's great armored force instruction centers at Fort Knox, Ky., and Fort Benning, Ga. Working with Uncle Sam's powerful land dreadnaughts in North America has kindled a keen enthusiasm among these officers, which makes them eager to show their fellow Brazilians how it's all done. Tank-training at the school lasts from eight to ten months, after which the tankmen are shifted to permanent field units.

Traveling around some of the nearby army camps now reveals the strong influence of the American military model in Brazil. In general, the Brazilian Army is being organized by its leaders along the lines of the United States Army. Brazil was one of the first non-belligerent nations to receive lend-lease assistance (July, 1941), and, wherever suitable production facilities exist, the Brazilians are using American types as models in fabricating their own equipment.

Today, the two traditional friends, Brazil and the United States, are joined as wartime allies. Their military, naval and air collaboration is guided by the joint Brazil-United States Defense Commission in Washington. In Rio are American Army officers serving on the Joint Brazil-United States Military Commission, which is an advisory body that makes general recommendations on modernization and technical usage of equipment.

Fighting side by side in mankind's toughest war, the Brazilian and American armies are ushering in a new era of friendship and close cooperation.

Names in the News

Vice Adm. H. K. Hewitt, commander of American naval forces in the North African theater, has been named Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath by King George VI in recognition of his services during Mediterranean naval operations.

Others receiving honorary memberships as Knights of the Bath were Rear Adm. S. L. Lewis, Rear Adm. R. L. Connolly and Rear Adm. L. A. Davidson.

Comdr. George Edward Peckham has been awarded the Navy Gold Star in lieu of a second Silver Star for the destroyer Selfridge's part in a night sea battle in Solomon Island waters 6-7 Oct., in which three or four Japanese destroyers were sunk and two or three others damaged.

Admiral William F. Halsey, in decorating the warship's commander, said the Selfridge's part in sinking at least one and probably two destroyers and firing on two others "is the spirit that will put us into Tokyo."

Col. Lyle J. Deffenbaugh and Lt. Col. Elton Ringsak headed the Fifth army troops which moved onto the Cassino plain under bright moonlight with tanks giving fire support.

Capt. J. W. Wilson led a unit which moved part way up Monte Porchia, but had to withdraw and regroup.

Capt. R. C. Fisher's unit then battled its way through enemy machine-gun nests straight to the objective, and the Germans were unable to dislodge it.

Maj. Robert Linville headed a unit

which attacked from the south side, while 1st Lt. O. O. Munson headed a small band of combat engineers, fighting their first action as assault troops in the opening attack on the south slope of Monte Porchia.

Pvt. Billy Miller, taken prisoner by the Germans, talked for two days to convince his 10 captors that they were surrounded, finally getting them to surrender and marching them back in a double column across no man's land on the Italian Front.

Adm. Bowen Honored

Rear Adm. H. G. Bowen, USN, has been awarded the Newcomen Medal for Achievement in Steam, bestowed by the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the better utilization of the power of steam.

It was largely through the efforts of Admiral Bowen that many of our naval vessels were equipped with high pressure and superheat boilers. These improvements have stood up well under the most adverse conditions including convoy duty off Iceland and combat duty in the tropics.

The medal, awarded upon recommendation of the Committee on Science and the Arts of the Institute, was accepted for Admiral Bowen by Comdr. R. E. W. Harrison, USNR, 17 Jan., Admiral Bowen being confined to a hospital at Long Beach, California.

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Mustering-Out Pay

The House this week passed in an amended form, S. 1543, the bill that provides mustering-out payments of \$300 to members of the armed forces who have performed active service for 60 days or more, and \$100 to those with active service of less than 60 days. Although retaining the number of the bill passed by the Senate on 17 Dec. 1943, that bill was superseded by the House Military Committee's wording of the legislation. The bill now goes to conference, both branches of Congress having appointed their conferees.

On the floor of the House the Military Affairs Committee obtained approval of the following amendment in place of section 4 of the committee bill, which provided that payments could be made only to the veteran or a duly appointed guardian for the veteran, and that the payment could not be paid to the estate of a deceased veteran:

"Sec. 4. If any member of the armed forces, after his discharge or relief from active service, shall die before receiving any portion of or the full amount of his mustering-out payment, the balance of the amount due him shall be payable, on appropriate application therefor, to his surviving spouse, if any; and if he shall leave no surviving spouse, then in equal shares to his child or children, if any; and if he shall leave no surviving spouse or child or children, then in equal shares to his surviving parents, if any: Provided, That no payments under this act shall be made to any other person."

Section 6 of the committee bill was amended on the floor by adding to it the provision that members of the WAC's discharged under honorable conditions for disability shall be included in the term "member of the armed forces," as used in the bill. They will therefore be eligible for the payments along with members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and their respective components.

The bill was passed by a vote of 387-0.

Excluded from receiving mustering-out payments under the House-approved bill would be:

Those receiving base pay at a higher rate than the base pay of the third period. This would bar all officers above the rank of captain in the Army and Marine Corps, and lieutenant in the Navy and Coast Guard, as well as many captains or equivalent of long service.

Any service man discharged or relieved from duty to accept employment unless he had served outside the continental United States or unless he returns to duty to qualify for the allowance.

All personnel who will receive retired pay or retirement pay.

Any Air Corps Reserve officer entitled to receive a lump-sum payment on retirement from active duty. Naval Reserve aviators in a similar capacity are not specifically mentioned in the bill.

Personnel whose total service was as a student in the Army Specialized Training Program, the Army Air Forces College Training Program, or any similar program under the Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard.

Personnel discharged to enter the Military, Naval, or Coast Guard Academy; any person whose sole service has been as a cadet at one of the academies, or whose service was in a preparatory school but who was nominated while there as a principal, alternate or candidate to one of the academies.

Any commissioned officer unless he is discharged or relieved from active service within 3 years after the termination of the war.

On the floor of the House an amendment was adopted which provides that payments shall be made to all persons discharged under conditions other than dishonorable. This will include personnel who receive other than dishonorable discharges through no fault of their own, cases included in "blue" discharges.

Personnel discharged before the enactment of the legislation will qualify for the payments if they were discharged under conditions other than dishonorable provided they apply for the payments within a year of the enactment of the bill.

To Draft Japanese-Americans

Plans have been completed for the re-institution of general Selective Service procedures for American citizens of Japanese descent. Under the War Department plan, Japanese-Americans considered acceptable for military service will be re-classified by their Selective Service boards on the same basis as other citizens, and called for induction if physically qualified and not deferred.

The excellent showing which the 442nd Combat Team, composed of Japanese-American volunteers, has made in training, and the outstanding record achieved by the 100th Battalion (a former Hawaiian National Guard Unit) now fighting in Italy were major factors in the adoption of the present plan.

Marine Corps Changes

The following changes have been ordered in the status of the below-named personnel:

Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey, from headquarters, to Fleet Marine Force.

Col. Lee M. Brown, HQMC, to the FMF.

Col. Francis T. Evans-ret., to duty at Quantico, Va., instead of to home for retirement from all active duty as previously announced.

Col. Edward P. Simmonds, from Philadelphia, to San Diego.

Col. Gale T. Cummings, from Washington, D. C., to field.

Col. George C. Hamner, from Charleston, S. C., to New River, N. C.

Col. Robert C. Thaxton, from field, to San Diego area.

Col. Wyman F. Marshall, from field, to West Coast area.

Col. Maurice G. Holmes, from field, to Washington, D. C.

Col. Francis I. Fenton, from New River, N. C., to field.

Col. Harold E. Rosencrans, from field, to Quantico, Va.

Lt. Col. Edward C. Parker, from Washington, D. C., to Norman, Okla.

Lt. Col. Thomas E. Ringwood, from Quantico, Va., to Fleet Marine Force.

Lt. Col. John D. Blanchard, from HQMC, to field.

Lt. Col. Albert G. Skelton, from HQMC, to field.

Lt. Col. John F. Stamm, from San Diego area, to field.

Lt. Col. William N. McGill, to duty at HQMC, instead of San Francisco, as previously announced.

Lt. Col. Emery E. Larson, from duty at sea to San Diego area.

Lt. Col. John B. Jacob, from Washington, D. C., to West Coast area.

Lt. Col. LeRoy Hauser, from New River, N. C., to Philadelphia.

Heads Army Exchange Service

Col. Francis R. Kerr has been named chief of the Army Exchange Service succeeding Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Byron, who has become director of the Army Special Services Division of which the Army Exchange Service is a part.

Also under General Byron are the Army Motion Picture Service and the athletic and recreation programs.

Under Maj. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn, formerly chief of the Special Services Division and now director of Morale Services Division, are the orientation and education programs, the camp newspapers, and, by virtue of a new order issued this month, the planning under War Department directives of surveys and experimental studies of specific morale problems, and the conducting of surveys and "polls" of cross-sections of personnel.

Observers' Flight Orders

The Navy Department has ordered that on 30 June 1944 all technical observer flight orders issued prior to 1 Jan. 1944 will be cancelled.

Officers whose orders are so cancelled will report to commanding officers for duty. Where continuation of flight status is desired, the commander will submit request for orders. All provisions of Bureau of Naval Personnel Circular Letter 206-43 must be complied with. In addition, requests must include detailed description of officers' duties in the air.

Requests based on desire to increase an officer's pay or on need for air travel will not be approved, the department has warned.

See Invasion Training

For the first time, representatives of labor and management, engaged in constructing landing craft, were taken yesterday to the Amphibious Training Base at Solomons, Md., on the Patuxent River, to witness a demonstration of these vessels in action. Under the sponsorship of Rear Adm. Clark H. Woodward, USN, Retired, Chief of the Industrial Incentive Division, Navy Department, the group, including labor, management and Naval officers, totaled 40.

The visitors were shown the base by Capt. William R. Cooke, jr., USN, Commanding Officer of the Amphibious Training Base of the U. S. Atlantic Fleet, at Solomons, who also explained the invasion maneuvers, which were participated in by Navy, Army and Marine Corps forces. East Coast Amphibious operations are under the direction of Commodore Lee Payne Johnson, USN, Commander of the Amphibious Training Command, United States Atlantic Fleet.

Maintenance is a war job—your war job. So make it easier for yourself. Remember that Preventive Maintenance is the easiest maintenance.

Navy Selection Boards

The Secretary of the Navy has approved the recommendations of the selection board which recently completed the consideration of reserve commanders of the line and staff, and promotions of the eligible officers to temporary grade of captain are being made as needs of the service require.

Promotions of commanders of the staff corps of the Regular Navy to captain, temporary, are also being made to meet needs of the service. The board considering the staff commanders completed its work last month.

The board considering reserve lieutenant commanders of the line for promotion to commander is expected to complete its work in about ten days. When the board's recommendations are approved, promotion of the selected officers will begin. The way also will be cleared for promotion of reserve lieutenant commanders of staff corps, the board considering this group of officers having completed its work. However, promotions are being delayed pending approval of the line selection board.

Commendation Ribbon

No medal will be issued to holders of the sea services' new letter of commendation ribbon, the Navy Department has announced in an Almanac.

The Almanac also states that the authority to issue letters of commendation authorizing the wearing of the commendation ribbon will not be delegated by the Secretary of the Navy, the Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Fleet, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, or Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, to subordinate officers. However, subordinate commanders may make recommendation for such letters to the Secretary or the appropriate commander in chief through official channels.

A description of the ribbon and the qualifications necessary to earn it was printed on page 578 of the 15 Jan. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. A supply of the ribbons is being forwarded to the fleets as soon as available.

Amend Pay Act

(Continued from First Page)

purposes of [officers] persons paid under the provisions of section 1 for 31, 3, 8, or 9 of this Act, such officers' persons, in addition to the time required to be credited by such section, the action under which they are paid, shall be credited with full time for all periods during which they were enlisted or held appointments as warrant officers or Army field clerks or as commissioned warrant officers in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, or in the Regular Army Reserve, or in the organized Militia prior to July 1, 1916, or in the National Guard, or in the National Guard Reserve, or in the National Guard of the United States, or in the enlisted Reserve Corps, or in the Naval Militia, or in the National Naval Volunteers, or in the Naval Reserve Force, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve Force, Marine Corps Reserve, Coast Guard Reserve, and the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service, or in the Philippine Scouts, or in the Philippine Constabulary. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to permit any commissioned officer to receive pay and allowances in excess of the maximum limitations imposed upon the total pay and allowances of any rank or grade in his rank, grade, or rating by any of the provisions of this Act (1), nor to modify the character of service required for advancement of commissioned warrant officers to a higher pay period.

Sec. 8 (paragraph six). Every person paid under the provisions of this section shall receive an increase of 5 per centum of the base pay of his period for each three years of service, not exceeding thirty years. Such service shall be: active Federal service in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act or Reserve components thereof; service in the active National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia; and service in the enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army, and service in the Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve: Provided, That commissioned warrant officers shall be credited only with all commissioned service in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act including commissioned service in the Reserve components thereof and the National Guard.

Sec. 9 (paragraph three). Every enlisted man paid under the provisions of this section shall receive an increase of 5 per centum of the base pay of his grade for each three years of service up to thirty years. Such service shall be active Federal service in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act or Reserve components thereof; service in the active National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia; and service in the enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve.

Protect Service Officers

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary this week reported S.1227, which amends existing law to provide that the laws determining the punishment to be accorded those who kill or assault federal officers shall be effective in behalf of officers and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard while engaged in the performance of official duty.

The committee amended the bill by making it ineffective in the cases of the auxiliary military police of the AUS. These officers are guards of plants and are paid by the owners of the plants, and not by the federal government nor by the services.

The bill was introduced because the services cannot place on trial civilians who kill, assault, resist, or interfere with military personnel. Their authority extends only to military personnel chargeable with such offenses.

Army and Navy Staff College

Recent lecturers in the courses being given at the Army and Navy Staff College have included Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., Brig. Gen. Merritt A. Edson, USMC, and Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney, AC.

Officers of all the services, returning to the United States from the battle areas for conference, are being used to train, by the lecture route, students who eventually will be on the staffs in combat areas.

Return Non-qualified Applicants

Enlisted men over 38 years of age serving overseas who have applied under the order of last year for transfer to the Enlisted Reserve Corps and released from service and who on arrival in this country are found not qualified or who withdraw their request, will be ordered to a replacement depot for immediate return overseas.

Modifies Award Order

Navy Department General Order No. 86 has been modified regarding officers of the Navy and Marine Corps delegated to award the Purple Heart.

Such authority may now be given by fleet commanders to such officers, senior to the rank of captain or colonel, who are exercising command, and to island commanders of the rank of captain or colonel.

Extra Pay Non-taxable

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue holds compensation for duties performed in Ships' Service activities, such as motion picture operators or similar additional duties, to be compensation for active military service.

This compensation is therefore excluded from gross income to the \$1,500 limit, under Section 22 (B) (13) Internal Revenue code, in computing Federal income or Victory Tax liability.

Titles for Marine Staff Heads

Senator David I. Walsh, (Dem.), Mass., this week submitted for Senate consideration 1. 1653, to provide that "hereafter heads of the Paymaster's Department and the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Marine Corps shall have the title of the Paymaster General of the Marine Corps and the Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps, respectively."

USMA Board of Visitors

Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee has named the following congressmen to represent that committee on the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy for the calendar year 1944: J. Buell Snyder, (Dem.), Pa.; Joe Starnes, (Dem.), Ala.; John H. Kerr, (Dem.), N. C.; D. Lane Powers, (Rep.), N. J., and Albert J. Engel, (Rep.), Mich.

Hair Cuts for Officers

Rear Adm. Douglas McDougal LeBreton, USN, commandant of the 5th Naval District, has issued an order to officers to adopt a smart, military appearance.

Nothing detracts so much from a military appearance as "long and untidy hair," Admiral LeBreton declared.

22, 1944

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